The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Arrival at Gaspe, and Voyage up the St. Lawrence.

Two Days Sojourn at the Saguenay.

The Hero Run on the Rocks—The Pilot in Irons.

Preparations for the Reception at Quebec—Jealousy Between the English and the French Canadians at Montreal—Trouble Apprehended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAGUENAY RIVER, via QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

There have been plenty of incidents on the voyage of the Royal party so far. The scenery is magnificent at Bonaventure, where the Prince first sighted Canada. Lofty precipices and rocky islands are the principal features of the landscape. From both banks of the river the progress of the Prince was heralded with salute after salute; and the reverberation of one cannonade only died away to give place to another.

The Governor-General of Canada, Sir EDMUND HEAD, and the Canadian Ministers, came down the river from Quebec in the steamer *Victoria*, and met the Prince in Gaspé basin. They immediately went on board the *Hero*, and were presented. After this ceremony was concluded, the authorities came off with addresses, asking that the name of the place might be changed to Port Albert.

The Prince replied that he felt exceedingly flattered by the request, and added that this was a matter to be altogether decided by the local authorities. I understand that the Government intends changing the name of the place, in accordance with the wish of the petitioners.

The *Hero* soon after this ran aground, though piloted by Commander ORLEBAR, R. N., who makes the Admiralty charts for this part of the world. Subsequently the *Hero* was towed off by the *Ariadne*. The next excitement was the cry of "a man overboard!" from the *Hero*. He was picked up, and brought in safety back to the ship.

Leaving Gaspé in a thick fog, the fleet were unable to keep together, but the vessels finally met again by firing guns, and thus learning each others' whereabouts. They then started under easy steam for the Saguenay River. The *Ariadne*, when off Point des Monts, injured her screw, and was delayed some eight hours, but at 8:30 A. M. she overtook the other steamers at the mouth of the Saguenay. The *Hero* now made for the river entrance, but in attempting to do so she struck a reef, and injured her fore-foot a little. The rising tide floated her off.

The Prince of Wales and party, quite early in the morning, went on board the Governor-General's steamer *Victoria*, and ascended the Saguenay River some forty-five miles. His Highness was dressed in a water-proof suit, as the day was very rainy. The whole party looked like regular guys. They admired the scenery very much, fired cannon to rouse the echoes, lunched with the Governor-General and Ministers on board the *Victoria*; and, afterwards, whiled away the time in smoking cigars. The Royal party returned to the *Hero* at dusk.

On Thursday the Prince again ascended the Saguenay to fish for salmon. Tents were raised and tackle provided by Mr. BLACKWELL, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. His Royal Highness was not, on this occasion at least, a very successful imitator of old ISAAC; for the fish, unlike the inhabitants of the Provinces, refused to bite at his gilded hook. He caught none of the finny tribe. Lord MULGRAVE, and others, took some fine trout.

After the fishing was over, the Prince and his suite went up the Saguenay River as far as St. Marguerite in canoes—his Highness leading the van. The officers of the squadron also went up in the *Flying Fish*, and as they saluted the Royal Standard on the beach the reverberation of the cannonade was magnificent.

The Prince will continue his journey up the St. Lawrence to-day, and will land at Quebec on Saturday afternoon. His Highness wished to land at Quebec to-day, (17th,) so that he might have a longer time to spend in the United States, but the Governor-General said that the Canadian Legislature had been summoned to meet on the 18th, and he could not disappoint them.

All on board the squadron are well. As an instance of the Prince's strength and vigor of constitution, I may mention that, during the same day, he received addresses at Charlottetown, held a levee, drove out in plain clothes, went out shooting, rode again, took a swim in the salt-water, dined with a large party, went to a ball in the evening, and danced with great spirit until 3 o'clock in the morning. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Prince of Wales' squadron, composed of the *Hero*, *Ariadne* and *Flying Fish*, left Charlottetown on Saturday afternoon, passed the Straits of Northumberland during the night, and sighted the Canadian shores at noon of Sunday. Towards evening the ships passed Bonaventure and Pierce Islands, the latter completely tunneled by the sea. The weather was fine and the sea calm, and the magnificent scenery showed to great advantage. The shores in some places were lined with great fields and studded with cottages backed by high mountains; in others, jagged cliffs rose directly from the sea. All along the coasts the inhabitants fired salutes as the vessels passed.

The squadron entered Gaspé Bay at sunset, and met the Canadian Government steamers *Lady Head* and *Victoria*, with the Governor-General on board, and the vessels anchored for the night. The Governor went on board the *Hero* on Monday morning, and the the squadron proceeded into Gaspé Basin. While passing a fishing village, which fired a salute, the *Hero* grounded on a spit, but was got off with little delay. A deputation came off, headed by the Sheriff, and presented an address, welcoming the Prince, and requesting a free port to be established there, to be called Port Albert. The Prince replied, that he felt gratified for their kind wishes, but the change of name depended on the local authorities. It is understood that the change will be made.

The Canadian Ministers then went aboard the Prince's ship and were presented. At 1 o'clock the squadron left the Bay, and, going out, a man fell overboard from the *Hero*, but was speedily picked up. Cape Gaspé was rounded at about 4 o'clock. Shortly after Cape Rosier light-house was seen, when a thick fog came on, lasting two hours. The ships separated, but got together again about 10 o'clock the next morning, when the squadron was under St. Ann's Mountain. Towards noon one of the bearings of the *Ariadne* got heated and a new one had to be made, and it was 10 o'clock at night before she was got under steam again. She passed Father Point at all speed at 2 A. M., and overtook the rest of the squadron off the mouth of the Saguenay River at 8½ A. M.

In entering the Saguenay River, the *Hero* grounded on the bar, but, by moving her guns aft and the assistance of the *Ariadne*, she was got off with little damage.

The Prince then went on the *Victoria*, and proceeded up the Saguenay, accompanied by the little steamer *Tadousac*, the fleet remaining outside. The day was very showery and cold, but the Prince and party admired the wild grandeur of the scenery very much. They went up 45 miles, passed Cape Eternity, and returned, reaching the *Hero* about nightfall. Among the novel sights was the lake steamer *Magnet*, whose two tiers of cabins above deck excited surprise among the Prince's party.

Thursday was cold but fine. The Prince went up the Saguenay again on a fishing excursion, and landed 10 miles from the mouth, where tents were erected, and the party enjoyed themselves in fishing and shooting.

In the afternoon the party ascended the St. Marguerite River in birch canoes, the Prince paddled by two French Canadians, leading the way. The *Flying Fish*, with most of the officers of the squadron, also went up the Saguenay.

As she passed the tents she fired a royal salute, and the effect among the precipices and rocks was sublime.

Among the incidents of the day was the introducing of Mr. GEORGE MCBETH, with an invitation to the Prince to a ball at London, C. W. The invitation was courteously accepted.

The squadron expected to arrive at Quebec at 2 P. M. to-morrow (Saturday.) The Prince will land at 4 o'clock.

PREPARATIONS AT QUEBEC.

Three Grand Salutes to be Fired—Jealousy of the English and Canadians—The Damage to the Hero.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

In addition to the matter previously sent, I would mention that a second grand dinner is being given at the Government House by the Government officials, to Lord LYONS, Admiral MILNE and Gen. WILLIAMS, with their suites.

Three grand salutes will be fired to-morrow, when the vessel in which the Prince is heaves in sight.

Great fears are felt concerning the troubles which at Montreal are causing such a rumpus among the French Canadians and the English. Col. BRADFORD applied for leave to come to Quebec, but the state of affairs was thought to be so precarious that the Commander-in-Chief did not feel justified in granting the request.

The damage to the *Hero*, which ran aground in the stream, cannot be ascertained. She is now making water at the rate of three feet an hour. The Pilot, who is one of the best on the river, was at once put in irons. HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 17.

Strangers are arriving here by thousands from all parts of Canada and the United States, to witness the reception of the Prince of WALES.

Most of the Members of Parliament and a number of other high officials are already here.

The city is handsomely decorated. The triumphal arches, although not so numerous, are more massive than those at Halifax.

At Market Wharf, where the Prince lands, a canopy is erected under which the members of the City Corporation will present the address of welcome.

The preparations for an illumination are extensive. There will also be a great display of fireworks.

A fleet of the river craft will meet the Prince's squadron below the city.

A large procession will accompany the Prince to Parliament House, which is already tenanted by Lord LYONS.

Admiral MILNE has issued an order for the Halifax squadron to be dressed, the yards manned, and three Royal salutes fired on the Prince's arrival.

On his going ashore and on his arrival at Parliament House salutes will be also fired from the Citadel and by the Volunteers.

A guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Rifles will receive the Prince on his landing, and an escort of cavalry will escort him to the Governor-General's House.

The Heads of Departments are to be in full dress.

The effect of the combined salutes is expected to be unusually grand.

The Governor-General has appointed to-morrow a general holiday.

ST. THOMAS, Friday, Aug. 17—4 P. M.

The *Hero* and three other steamers are passing up.

The Second Day at Prince Edward Island—Ball and Departure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, FRIDAY, Aug. 10, 1860.

Our first impressions of Prince Edward Island are certainly the most favorable. There was a crowd on the wharf where the Prince landed, and their enthusiasm made the affair quite pleasant. To-day, however, the people having worn out their lungs and acquired headaches of the most distressing character from drinking bad liquors, have a woe begone appearance which makes me sad to look at them. Of course this is a natural consequence of the universal hilarity (to call it by that name) of yesterday.

There was a levee this morning, at which, of course, dress was imperative. And, white cravats being an article not cultivated in this slow place, many old gentlemen tied things exactly like table-cloths and towels round their necks; while, instead of white kids, they put on whitey-brown cotton gloves. It was amusing to watch the twinkle in the Prince's eye as some of these men shuffled past him, but I will do him the justice to say that his demeanor towards all was as courteous as towards the people at Halifax, who occupy socially and otherwise much higher positions.

There was a review of the volunteers, after the levee, which I did not go to see, for many of the militia men were so brutally drunk last night that I could not hope for steadiness in the ranks to-day, while, as the only music I have heard where the militia men of this island assemble is that of a squeaking bagpipe, accompanied by a cracked drum, I thought I was prudent in staying away from the field of glory.

Another reason why I stayed away is that cabs and other carriages are almost unknown institutions in this insular dependency, and it would have been too much of a good thing to go a mile from head-quarters to see 200 men pass even before the Prince of Wales.

Altogether the means of conveyance here are wretchedly inadequate to such an occasion as the present, when hosts of travelers are moving about. I shall not easily forget the scene I saw on the *Arabian*, a steamer which left last night for Shediac and Gaspé. She can accommodate a hundred people or so comfortably. Yesterday there were 600 on board. They had to go, for there would be no other means of getting away for a week. So every state-room was filled, every berth in the cabin was occupied, every sofa had two men upon it. On and under every table three were endeavoring to sleep. More than this, the decks were crowded, and while in one place a dozen men or so managed, by some manœuvreing, to clear a few square feet for a sailor or two to dance a hornpipe, in others five or six poor females would be sitting on the planks, huddled together, as it seemed for mutual protection. The air in all the cabins was frightfully vitiated. The bar-room was filled with carousing inebriates. Every now and then a snatch of a bacchanalian song would be roared into your ears from one tipsy fellow's stentorian throat. Crackers were fired at frequent intervals between decks. And if such was the scene just before clearing for sea, you may imagine what it must have been when in the open water.

But the Prince sees nothing of these *malapropos* affairs. And it is almost a pity. For he cannot learn thoroughly what a people he will be called upon to govern if he only sees them in their holiday attire, and at times when they are sober and good humored.

The fleet start to-morrow for Gaspé—looking in at Miramichi. The ships will go full pelt across the gulf. I understand that the *Valorous*, *Flying Fish* and *Cossack* are to go up to Montreal. I also learn that the Prince, after leaving New-York, will visit Bermuda.

The astronomers who went to Spain to observe the eclipse met with a cordial reception from all classes of people. So much kindness was showered down upon them, that just before they left for home M. Madler, Director of the Imperial Observatory at Dorport, M. de Rennenkampf, of Livonia, Prof. Never, of the University of Kiel, M. Goldschmitt of Paris, V. Arrest, Director of the Royal Observatory at Copenhagen, and a number of other astronomers, issued a card acknowledging the many attentions which they had received. M. Leverrier in his report states that the country people came to his extemporized observatory in crowds, all anxious to further the objects which he had in view in every way in their power.

Mrs. Pickens, wife of the United States Minister at St. Petersburgh, left that city by the steamship *Stetten* on the 24th ult. Her husband remains at his post.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

EXPORTATION OF FIREARMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—THE PARAGUAY COMMISSION—ADVICES FROM NEW-MEXICO, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

Inquiries are frequently made at the proper Department of the Government as to the removal of the restrictions on the exportation of firearms into foreign countries. It may be recollected that among the addresses presented to the Emperor of France on the subject of customs reform was one from St. Etienne, the centre of the firearms trade, in which was expressed the pleasure of having the English market thrown open to ribbons, and praying such measures be taken as might confer the liberty to export thither muskets and other military weapons. The petitioners were assured by the Emperor that he would do every thing in his power, in this respect, for the advancement of their interests. Should his efforts be successful, the manufacturers of France will not be the only persons benefitted, for, according to treaty provisions—as explained by those well acquainted with the subject—a new and profitable business in the export trade of the United States to Great Britain, in these articles, will be developed.

Señor JOSE BERGES, the Paraguay Commissioner—the object of his mission having been accomplished to his satisfaction, and a decision given that the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company is entitled to no damages from Paraguay, as stated in this telegraphic correspondence several weeks ago, is on the eve of leaving Washington for a brief Northern tour. He will take passage in the steamship *Adriatic* on the 25th inst., for England, whence he will return to Paraguay.

Heretofore American merchants anxious to settle in Russia and open mercantile houses, have encountered difficulties in being ruled out by what are called the trade guilds; but official information has been received of concessions recently made by the Government at St. Petersburg, namely: That foreigners may enter these guilds on the same terms as natives, and may purchase, inherit and enjoy all their rights, excepting such as are peculiar to nobles and privileged foreigners.

A letter received at Washington, from El. Paso, dated July 29, says:

"The Church Party has taken possession of the Capital of Chihuahua, and the Governor of the Liberal Party, with all his Cabinet, arrived here yesterday, where he intends to make his last stand. CORDERO and many of the wealthy citizens of that State, accompanied him, all running from the General of the Church Party."

The steamship *Richmond*, now fitting out, will probably be the flag-ship of the Home Squadron.

No complete returns from any of the census districts have yet been received. In the cases where the Marshals have asked for further time, additional aid has been ordered.

The President left this afternoon for several weeks' sojourn at Bedford.

The garrison of Fort Kearney having been greatly reduced by the strong detachment sent to the Pawnee Reserve to quell the Indian disturbances, is immediately to be strengthened by all the available infantry recruits now at Jefferson Barracks.

Escape of Convicts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Aug. 17.

While the convicts were at work on the Capitol grounds yesterday, three of their number concealed themselves, and quietly and unobservedly escaped. None have been taken.

Railroad Casualty.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Aug. 17.

A man named GEORGE BRIT, residing in this place, was run over by a train of cars last evening, and killed.

Wreck of the Ship Elizabeth Bobby.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17.

The British ship *Elizabeth Bobby* has been wrecked on Ship Island, and will prove a total loss.

Nominations for Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 17.

A. G. RIDDLE was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, Aug. 17.

The People's County Convention nominated by acclamation Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress to-day.

Fire at South Braintree, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The railroad dépôt, machine shop, and shed full of lumber, telegraph office, &c., at South Braintree, were burnt this afternoon. Loss, $5,000.

The Reading Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17.

The coal tonnage of the Reading Road for the past week was 39,350 tons; decrease compared with the previous week, 10,000 tons.

The Excitement in Texas.

MORE NEGROES ARRESTED—WHITE MEN DRIVEN FROM THE STATE.

The Austin, Texas, correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing on the 3d, says:

"At a meeting of the Council in this city, the day before yesterday, it was decided to make a general search of the negro quarters, and a Committee of Investigation was accordingly appointed. One keg of powder, a large quantity of bullets, lead, muskets, caps and bowie-knives were found distributed at several places. The negroes implicated in the conspiracy belong to Messrs. EDWARD CLARK, (our present Lieutenant Governor,) SAM. HARRIS and Mrs. BEAL. The investigation is still going on, and it is supposed that the leaders, who were doubtless white men, have fled from this city. Those who for some time past have been advocating the dignity of white labor and submission to the Black Republican Party, are, in our opinion, very much to blame. The slaves have been told that there was a candidate for President in the field who, if elected, would free them. They have been assured that the majority of the people were opposed to Slavery; and with emissaries from the North, actively at work among us, no wonder that a few ignorant and misled negroes have been induced to resort to arms."

The Houston *Telegraph* states that much excitement was created in Montgomery County, on the 3d and 5th, by the arrest of one SIMMONS, a white man, who, according to the statements of several negroes had offered to supply them with arms. A Vigilance Committee had been appointed to investigate the affair, and several slaves who had been examined separately before it, confessed that they had formed a conspiracy to murder Col. SHANNON, a resident of Montgomery, set fire to his barns and houses, and make their escape. SIMMONS had assisted them in perfecting their plans. It had not been determined what disposition to make of him.

One WILLIAMSON, who had been suspected of tampering with negroes at the Navosota Depôt, had been ordered to leave the State *via* Galveston.

The New-Orleans papers of the 10th speak of a suspicious character who had just passed through that city from Galveston, *en route* for the North. He managed to escape suspicion by disguising himself in woman's clothes. Before his true character was ascertained, he had left the city.

The excitement regarding the supposed conspiracy continued throughout Texas.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

According to Texas news in the New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last, the excitement in relation to the abolition conspiracy in that State appears to be on the increase.

A young man had been hung for giving strychnine to the slaves to put into the wells.

Another preacher had also been hung for being an active Abolitionist, while two other persons were similarly treated for inciting the slaves to insurrection.

These events had taken place in different parts of the State.

Frequent attempts at poisoning and incendiarism were reported.

Although the town of Henderson had nearly been consumed by fire, the people appeared unwilling to put faith in the reported conspiracy.

THE CALIFORNIA BOUNDARY.—We announce elsewhere officially the appointment of Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY, of New-Mexico, to be Commissioner to run and mark the lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California, according to the act of May 26, 1860. No more felicitous selection to fill this important post could well have been made. Mr. MOWRY's qualifications as a graduate of West Point, and his experience in the country into which he will be called in the fulfillment of the duties of this office, render him peculiarly fitted for their execution in the most satisfactory manner. We congratulate the Government and the State of California upon having secured the services of so able and accomplished a gentleman.—*Wash. Constitution.*

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Sufferers.

At a public meeting held in this City on the 18th instant, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to devise measures whereby the sympathy of our American people in behalf of the sufferers in Syria may find practicable and effective expression. In the discharge of this duty they beg leave to submit to THE CHRISTIAN AND BENEVOLENT PUBLIC the following APPEAL in behalf of 75,000 people, most of whom are women and children, and many of them widows and orphans, reduced to the greatest misery by a dreadful war, that partakes of both a civil and a religious nature. This war has been raging for more than six weeks on the sides of Lebanon and anti-Lebanon, and in the valleys between them, in the middle part of the Turkish Province of Syria, and serious fears are entertained that it may soon extend as far north as Aleppo, and southward to Joppa and Jerusalem.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to speak of the causes of this war, further than to say that it is the result of an intense, long-cherished, and ill-concealed feeling of hatred, that has subsisted between the Moslems, including the Druses and other tribes that sympathize with a Mohammedanism, on the one hand, and the Christian population, consisting of Maronites and members of the Greek and Syrian Communions, on the other. In this bloody war, the Druses and Moslems have everywhere been triumphant, and seem to be determined to make it one of extermination. On the western slope of Mount Lebanon, the important town of Deir-el-Kamer and many other flourishing villages, as far south as Sidon have been destroyed, and many lives have been lost. In the central portion of the country, whose vallies are so beautiful and fertile, Rasbeiya, Hasbeiya, with its Protestant church and schools, Zahleh, and a vast number of villages have utterly perished, and many thousands of the inhabitants have been massacred! Even Beyrout, the most important seaport on the Syrian coast, is in imminent danger; whilst Damascus, the largest city in that country, has been visited with all the horrors of war, and 25,000 Christians have been driven from their ruined habitations, and 4,000 of them have been slaughtered, the most of them in cold blood!

Down till the latest dates, the Turkish troops, though sufficiently numerous to put an end to these scenes of blood, have in no case that we have heard of made any earnest interference to save the wretched victims; but have, on the contrary, often killed with their bayonets and swords, without regard to age or sex, the poor creatures that fled to them for protection.

The enormities perpetrated in this horrible war equal, if they do not surpass, any that were enacted in the late Sepoy Rebellion in India. It seems to be the settled purpose of the Druses and Moslems to destroy all the male Christian population above ten years of age, whilst the women and children, if spared, are too often saved for treatment more cruel than death itself. More than 150 towns and villages have been utterly destroyed! In this ruthless war, not only the houses, but the mulberry-forests and the vines of the miserable inhabitants who, two months ago, were living in comfortable, and many of them in affluent circumstances, have been destroyed—as if these demons in human shape were resolved that no quality or ingredient of misery should be wanting wherever this desolating wave may roll. "Tens of thousands of people have been ruined—their houses burned to the ground, their crops destroyed, their flocks and beasts of burden stolen, their fathers, sons, brothers, husbands, friends, massacred in cold blood,"—we quote the language of one of our countrymen, (the Rev. Mr. JESSUP,) who was an eye-witness—"and they are turned out penniless, homeless, and almost literary destitute of clothing, to live upon the charities of others, or die of exposure and starvation. Thousands have fled to Beyrout, and other thousands are scattered through the land. The poor people—Protestants, [converts, through the labors of the American missionaries,] Maronites and Greeks alike—are driven about and slaughtered like sheep, and if they escape with their lives, it is in abject poverty, with not a crust to eat, and hardly a rag on their backs." And if such be their state now, when the mild weather of Summer permits these poor creatures to live in the open air, what will it be three months hence, when the cold of Winter has set in? As to these people finding work, in order to sustain themselves, Mr. JESSUP rightly remarks: "There is no work to be done; all business is at a dead stand." There is no safety in the country, and all agricultural labor has ceased. Our American missionaries at Beyrout and at two or three other stations where they have been permitted to remain, will soon have exhausted their personal resources in aiding the thousands of these poor creatures who have fled to them.

But what need is there of words? There are more than 75,000 wretched people, many of them widows and orphans, homeless, shelterless, in want of food, of raiment, and many without hope. *They need our help!* Shall we not send them aid, and that speedily? They bear the name of Christ, that name which is so precious to many in this land. And if this plea is not enough, we may add, that however degraded and unworthy, they are *human beings as well as we!* The greater part of those who may have been, in some respects, the guilty cause of the present war have probably perished in it; it is the more innocent who now suffer.

In conclusion, the Committee would state that it is of the greatest moment that something should be done as speedily as possible. They will remit to Syria, as fast as they receive, whatever sums may be sent to them, or to WM. A. BOOTH, No. 95 Front-street, New-York, who has agreed to act as Treasurer. It is proposed to make the American Consul at Beyrout, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, and other American Missionaries in that city, and those who are associated with them in this good work, and who have recently made an earnest appeal to American Christians, our almoners. No men in Syria, we are persuaded, can do this work better. There are nearly twenty of these excellent men, and they are familiar, by a residence of several years, with the people, and will undoubtedly distribute the aid which may be sent with more discrimination and economy than any other men could do. Whether clothing and food shall be sent, as well as money, will be decided by the Committee when they have the requisite information.

We make this appeal in the confidence that a Christian and benevolent people who did not turn a deaf ear to the cry of distress which came to them from Greece, from the Cape de Verd Islands, and from Ireland, will not be wanting in this day of need for the poor and the wretched in the land where Christianity began its heaven-born mission, and which was trodden by the feet of the blessed Saviour of men and his immediate Apostles.

As the Committee will not be able to make personal applications, they have to request earnestly, but respectfully, *all* whose heart incline them to give any sum, whether small or great, to remit it by mail or otherwise, as soon as they can, to the Treasurer. A full statement will be published, from time to time, in the papers, of all donations. We would also respectfully request the pastors of the churches in this City and throughout our country, wherever it is practicable, to bring this subject before their respective congregations, *at as early a day as possible*, and take a collection in behalf of it.

PELATIAH PERIT,
FRANCIS HALL,
GEORGE W. BETHUNE,
FISHER HOWE,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
J. R. SPALDING,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT BAIRD,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
LUTHER BRADISH,
WM. M. EVARTS,
RICHARD S. STORRS,
STEWART BROWN,
WM. C. ALEXANDER,
GERARD HALLOCK,
DANIEL DREW,
S. IRENÆUS PRIME,
SAMUEL COLGATE,
GARDINER SPRING,
DANIEL LORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH.

The Latest from Syria.

From the Boston Journal.

BEYROUT, Monday, July 16, 1860.

This morning two French line-of-battle ships arrived, one bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral. More French, English and Russian war ships are expected soon. This gives assurance that something will be done to redress the wrongs of the Christians. Seven French monks were killed at Damascus.

JULY 17.—Two Turkish frigates and a war steamer arrived this morning with troops. Also, FUAD PASHA and ALM PASHA, to look into the affairs of Syria. This FUAD PASHA was Ambassador to France in 1856. NENICK PASHA, of Jedda notoriety, and the other PASHA, who was the butcher of CANDIA, were refused acceptance by the Ambassadors, and these were appointed in their stead.

Mr. DODD writes from Lattahai, under date of 14th inst.: "We were deeply pained by the news from Damascus. It excited in the Moslems here a violent thirst for Christian blood. Last evening there was a very great change in their language and deportment. They talked to one another about the expediency of a massacre here, without taking any pains to conceal their discourse. To-day they do not show so much excitement. The native Christians are in a state of great alarm. The Governor seems to be exerting himself for the preservation of peace, and will no doubt continue to do so, so long as it suits his purpose."

July 18—News from Damascus to the 16th inst. reports that the Moslems are taking up the marble from the ruins of the Christians' houses; also throwing the dead bodies into the wells, thus destroying them for some time. Life was still insecure, though there were no fresh murders taking place, and nothing done on the part of the Government to stop the marauders.

July 19—Nothing new to-day. A firman is to be issued to-morrow by the Government.

SNOW IN AUGUST.—GALIGNANI'S *Messenger* under date of August 4, says: "The present weather is most extraordinary for the season, and any one might readily imagine that instead of being in the dog days we were at the end of September, or even later in the season. Snow fell three days ago at Quimper, in Brittany, and on the same day the same phenomenon was observable at Lyons and in other parts of France."

THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

The Regatta at New-Bedford.

THE JULIA WINS THE CHAMPION PRIZE.

Reunion of the Yachtmen and People of New-Bedford—Progress of the Squadron.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug. 16—1 P. M.

The last of the yacht squadron has just sailed. The schooner *Restless*, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Commander, has just fired her parting salute to the hospitable town of New-Bedford, and steered her course for Edgartown, to which point the rest of the yacht squadron have sailed. The smaller yachts sailed early in the morning, and the larger ones about 10 o'clock, having first given a salute of six guns from each yacht throughout the fleet, which had the effect of crowding the wharves with the inhabitants of this quiet town, who came down to give a parting adieu to their yachting friends. Every thing was done in "ship shape" and "Bristol fashion," from the firing of the signal gun by the Commodore, who sailed in the van, to the last gun which was fired by the Vice-Commodore, who was the last to sail with his command, the rear division of the squadron. The sight was very beautiful as yacht followed yacht in weiging anchor, the whole fleet having previously, on signal, hove short. The *Rebecca* was the last to leave previous to the *Favorita*, which had to make sail some distance past the docks before she could go about to clear the *Restless*, which was anchored outside of her. This was accomplished very well, and she soon got under good headway, and winged her way gracefully as a swan, after the *Rebecca*, which by that time had got a good start of her. Many ladies waved their parting adieus to the gallant yachtsmen, who, although the shortness of the time they could stay had rendered an ovation almost impossible, had met with much friendly and generous hospitality in their numerous visits on shore, which they reciprocated in true sailor fashion on board the various yachts with the utmost liberality. One of the most pleasant reunions of the yachtsmen, and townsmen was had on Wednesday evening, at Hon. JOSEPH GRINNELL's mansion. On Tuesday evening the yachts were blazing with fire-works from time to time, the *Madgie* being the centre of the pyrotechnic display, from the brilliancy of her Roman candles, blue lights, &c., bunting of all nations decking her from the end of her jibboom to her fore and main trucks and to the end of her main boom. During all this time the band of the squadron discoursed most excellent music from on board the *Rebecca* and *Clyde*. The appearance of the yachts, both by day and night, was of the most picturesque character, and will long be remembered by those of both sexes who crowded to the wharves to witness it. The *Madgie*, *Restless* and *Narragansett* were all gaily decorated with flags and lanterns during the night. The last occasion on which the New-York Yacht Squadron visited New-Bedford was in August, 1857, at which time there were twenty-five entries of yachts.

Of the first class there were the *Widgeon*, *Favorita*, *Haze*, *Sylvie*, *Restless* and *Juliette*.

SECOND CLASS—*Scud*, *Rebecca*, *Minnie*, *Sea Drift*, *Volante*, *Madgie*, *Petrel*, *Una*, *Oriental*, *America*, *Rowena*, *Undine*, *Stella* and *Spray*.

THIRD CLASS—*Richmond*, *Bonita*, *Island Fawn*, *Lucky*, *Azalia*.

Besides these, there were numerous others which were not entered for the regatta, the whole yachting fleet numbering forty-six.

The difference between the regatta of 1857 and the recent one is, that only about twenty-eight yachts rendezvoused at New-Bedford, and about sixteen of them entered for the regatta—some of the latter not being placed at the start, on account of not starting within the prescribed time after the first gun had fired.

The following were the sailing directions for the Regatta, which had been arranged by the Committee:

The yachts will rendezvous at Clark's Point at 10½ A. M.

Course to be sailed—from a stake-boat off Clark's Point Lighthouse, passing it to the westward, to a stake-boat two miles to the eastward of Quick's hole, passing it to the south and east, thence to a stake-boat midway between "Sow and Pigs" light ship and "Old Cock," passing it to the south and west, returning to the stake-boat off Clara's Point, passing it to the eastward.

Time will be taken on the start, when each yacht bears due west from the stake-boat, and on returning when bearing due east.

A preparatory gun will be fired ten minutes before starting. At the second gun the third classes, (sloops and schooners,) will start. At the third gun the second classes, and at the fourth gun the first classes.

There will be an intermission of five minutes between each gun.

Any yacht not passing the stake-boat within ten minutes of the starting gun of her class will be ruled out.

The Regatta will be sailed in accordance with the rules of the Club, except that portion relative to changing ballast within 48 hours of the time named for starting.

There will be a prize for each class, and an additional prize for the yacht that makes the best time, in accordance with the average of the allowance of time under the rules of the Club.

Time will be taken by Charles H. Haswell, measurer of the New-York Yacht Club.

The whole distance to be sailed was about forty miles. The Judges were Captains J. C. Delano, Thomas Nye, Jr., and Jonathan Bourne, Jr., who, with Messrs. H. Grinnell, W. H. Thomas and H. Morton, formed the Regatta Committee.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the day of the Regatta, the yachts weighed anchor from opposite the town, and made sail for the stake-boat off Clark's Point. The wind, which had blown pretty stiffly earlier in the morning, had moderated until it was light and baffling from the northeast. The yachts which had entered for the Regatta were accompanied by the rest of the fleet, and a large number of sailing vessels of all classes, and several steamers loaded with passengers; and at the shore was lined with crowds of both sexes, who had arrived in various conveyances to watch the evolutions of these beautiful skimmers of the sea.

The following are the yachts which passed the first stake-boat within the specified time, after the signal-gun was fired—ten minutes—their time in the race, after deducting the allowance of time for difference of tonnage, as computed by Mr. HASWELL, was counted from the time of passing the stake-boat, and was as follows:

	Owners.	Tons.	Started. H. M. S.
THIRD CLASS.			
Sloop Narragansett	H. Bedlow, Newport.	29	11 28 48
Schooner Bonita	Miss Brown, N. York	38	11 31 50
SECOND CLASS.			
Sloop Mallory	A. D. Bache, N. York	44	11 31 40
Sloop Mannersing	C. T. Cromwell, N.Y.	42	11 33 32
Schooner America	D. C. Kingsland, N.Y	69	11 33 55
Schooner Restless	M. H. Grinnell, N.Y.	95	11 36 26
Schooner Juliet	E. A. Leroy, N. Y.	88	11 35 52
Schooner Haze	W. Duncan, N. Y.	87	11 36 59
FIRST CLASS.			
Schooner Madgie	R.F. Loper, Philad'a.	99	11 33 09
Schooner Favorita	A. C Kingsland, V.Com	138	11 39 21
Schooner Widgeon	Messrs. Edgar, N. Y.	101	11 43 30
Schooner Bessie	Hammond, Boston	90	11 45 30
Sloop Julia	J.M. Waterbury, N. Y	83	11 43 24

Among the yachts which accompanied the Yacht Squadron from Newport were the sloops *Charlotte* and *Daisy*, of the Hoboken Yacht Club.

The wind being light and variable from the north east, and the sea as smooth as glass, the yachts worked their course slowly down to the first stake boat at Quick's Hole, which was reached in about two hours, and turned in the following order—by which it will be seen that the *Favorita*, drawing twice as much water as the light-draft *Madgie*, held her own with the latter yacht:

TIME OF TURNING STAKE-BOAT OFF QUICK'S HOLE.

	H.	M.	S.
Narragansett	1	5	20
Mallory	1	7	—
Madgie	1	8	15
Mannersing	1	9	—
Richmond	1	9	18
Favorita	1	11	45
Haze	1	13	15
Julia	1	13	15
Gipsey	1	13	45
America	1	14	40
Restless	1	15	—
Rebecca	1	18	—
Una	1	18	22
Bonita	1	18	48
Widgeon	1	22	15
Bessie	1	23	30

The third stake-boat, near the light-ship, was made in the following order, with a leading breeze—what there was of it—and the yachtsmen whistling for more:

STAKE-BOAT BETWEEN "SOW AND PIGS" AND "OLD COCK" BUOYS.

	H.	M.	S.
Mallory	2	35	15
Mannersing	2	37	45
Madgie	2	41	15
Naragansett	2	41	45
Favorita	2	42	03
Julia	2	46	04
Richmond	2	46	43
Haze	2	48	18
Juliet	2	57	20
Una	3	9	35
Rebecca	3	10	00
Bonita	3	13	15
America	3	14	00
Kestless	3	14	00

Bessie, *Widgion* and *Gipsey* not turned.

It will be seen that up to this point, the Vice-Commodore's *Favorita* had steadily gained on the *Madgie*, while some of the other crack yachts had steadily fallen off.

After turning the stake-boat the yachts stood to the westward on the Rhode Island shore. Some time afterwards the *Madgie* tacked and stood to the southward, while the *Mallory*, *Mannersing*, *Narraganset* and *Favorita* continued on—the three first yachts working up in-shore, with the *Julia* fast overhauling the *Favorita*. The *Julia* had tacked to the southward, leaving the *Favorita* on the Rhode Island shore, when the wind hauled to the southeast, bringing out the *Madgie* a mile to windward and the *Haze* half-a-mile to windward of the *Favorita*, though the latter had been half-a-mile to leeward of her previous to the wind chopping round and heading her off. The change brought the *Juliet* to windward also, and the *Restless*, which had continued on standing further into the western shore, was brought dead to leeward, and embayed and almost becalmed in one of the coves which indent the coast. The *Julia*, which was a little to windward and ahead of the *Haze*, by one of her lucky streaks of fortune, took the favorable slant, and by the excellent way in which she was sailed, soon came up alongside the *Madgie*, leaving the *Bessie*, *Widgeon*, and *America* a long way astern, with the *Rebecca* a short distance ahead of them. After passing the "Sow and Pigs," the race was exceedingly exciting between some of the yachts, it being "nip and tuck" between the *Mallory* and *Mannersing*, and after the *Julia* had joined company with the *Madgie*, the movements of these fine yachts became an equal subject of interest to the other yachtsmen of the fleet, as well as to the spectators.

The yachts finally passed the home stake-boat, in the following order:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Mallory	4	56	50
Julia	4	56	55
Mannersing	4	57	38
Madgie	5	02	50
Haze	5	06	32
Narragansett	5	08	40
Favorita	5	39	23
Juliet	5	53	25
Bonita	5	57	17
Restless	5	58	45
Bessie	6	9	17
America	6	20	17
Widgeon	6	31	17

The prizes were respectively won by the *Julia*, which not only took the prize for first-class sloop yachts, but also the champion prize, as having beaten all the rest of the yachts, over all allowance of time in their favor.

The *Madgie* took the prize for first-class schooners.

The *Mannersing* took the prize for second-class sloops.

The *Haze*, that for the same class schooners.

The *Narragansett* took the prize for third-class sloops, and the *Bonita* that for schooners.

A little brush took place between the *Una* and *Rebecca* after they passed the buoy together at Quick's Hole, which ended in the *Una* outsailing the *Rebecca* in the light breeze.

During the day the judges were handsomely entertained on board the commodious yacht *Maria*, which, since her lengthening by the stern, and being rigged as a schooner, has proved herself a fast sailer, although her appearance is not quite the thing, on account of her mainmast being shorter above deck than her foremast, sufficient allowance not having been made for the difference of depth of hold forward and aft. Several of the yacht-owners extended their hospitality to their friends during the evening. After the Regatta, the *Maria* and *Zinga* did not proceed to Edgartown, the fleet would therefore be disbanded by Vice-Commodore KINGSLAND, after they had reached that port. The Annual Cruise for 1860 will be remembered as a most successful step to more important results in yachting during next year, culminating, it is said, in a trip to England during the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Cricket.

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA.

We have already noticed that the above match will take place at Montreal during the Prince of Wales' visit there. This will be the first of a new series of home and home international matches between elevens selected under the auspices of the St. George's Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Club, of Montreal, Canada East. In making up both elevens, the native Americans and native Canadians will be well represented; and with the native American and Canadian matches, which are to be got up under the auspices of Messrs. VERNON and BARCLAY for the United States, and Messrs. BOULTBEE and PHILLIPPS for the Canadians, the playing will be as it should be among gentlemen, and in the true spirit which should actuate the Knights of the Willow, when engaged in this noble pastime. The United States eleven leave for Montreal on the 25th inst., (Saturday next.)

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The instructions issued by the Lieut. Col. Commanding the 2nd general column of troops, *en route* to New-Mexico, relative to the exploration to be made to Santa Fé by the Spanish trail, *via* the Dolars River, have been received by the War Department.

Major RUFF, mounted troops, reports want of success in his scouts after the Indians, and complains bitterly of the exhausted condition of the horses of his command. The report that a numerous party of Comanches was located in the Pechos River was unfounded. It will be observed that the news conflicts with that furnished by telegraph on Tuesday.

Col. FONTLEROY, of the mounted Rifles, reports from New-Mexico that only 348 horses of his command are serviceable; that 168 are unfit for service; and that he requires 252 for the organization of his regiment.

Col. SMITH, of the 10th Infantry, reports having given 106 army-size revolvers, 60 Mississippi Rifles, and some ammunition to the agent of the Pony Express for the protection of the different stations.

The new Commander of the Department of Oregon is to be Col. WRIGHT; Capt. J. A. HARDIE is to be Adjutant General, same Department.

Reinforcements from the Department of the West are to report at Pawnee Fork to preserve Pawnee Indians from the attacks of Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The troops in Minnesota are liable to be called to act against the Red Skins.

The Navy Department has ordered the immediate outfit of the sailing corvette *Saratoga*, now at Philadelphia. She will be ready for active service in a few weeks.

The *Powhatan* hauled into the Navy Yard at Philadelphia yesterday. Her pay-roll will return from Washington on Monday. We believe little less than $80,000 will suffice to pay off her crew. The distance run by the *Powhatan* from Norfolk to China was 16,367 miles, which she sailed over in 96 days. She steamed 18,784 miles, and was at sea, on the station proper, 108 days. She was actually at sea 313 days, and traveled about 57,278 miles. The authorities of the Navy Yard were pleased with the ship.

Previously to the departure from Norfolk of the steam corvette *Brooklyn*, the Master's Mates of that vessel were discharged, and replaced by Midshipmen. A similar change will take place in all naval vessels having Master's Mates on board.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, the new flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, was put formally in commission yesterday afternoon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A crew of over 300 sailors and a guard of marines went on board from the *North Carolina* at 1 o'clock, and all the officers having appeared in uniform the flag was hoisted shortly after. The *Susquehanna* has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired since her last service. Some alterations have been made in her machinery, and her armament has been improved. She looks exceedingly well, and will "show" second to no side-wheel steamer in the Straits. Her rate is that of a first-class steamer, the same as the *Mississippi*, *Powhatan* and *Saranac*; her tonage is 2,450, and her battery consists of 16 guns. She will fly the broad flag of Commodore BELL, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, and will sail in a week or two. Annexed is a correct list of the *Susquehanna's* officers as they reported on deck: Captain, Geo. N. Hollins, of Greytown notoriety; Lieutenants, J. N. Barney, H. K. Davenport, Jonathan Young, Aaron W. Weaver, Wm. Gwin, on vacancy; Master, J. G. Walker; Surgeon of the Fleet, W. S. W. Ruschenberger; Paymaster, Felix Lenac; Captain, Chas. A. Davis; Captain of Marines, J. D. Simms; Lieutenant of Marines, Allen Ramsey; Passed Assistant and Assistant Surgeons, Chas. Mortin and M. B. Christian; Chief Engineer, Geo. Sewell; Assistants, S. D. Hibbert, Lloyd A. Williams, W. P. De Sanno, B. C. Bampton, Joseph W. DeKraft, Joseph Renshaw and Albert J. Green; Midshipmen, J. W. Alexander, Thomas L. Dorrion, Francis L. Hoge, Thomas L. Harrison; Boatswain, C. H. Hasker; Gunner, John A. Lovet; Carpenter, Robert M. Bain; Sailmaker, W. M. Mahoney; Captain's Clerk, Frederick W. Hollins.

Letters for the Mediterranean Squadron will be forwarded by the above ship gratuitously, if left at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. DOYLE, the Executive Officer of the *Brooklyn*, has been detached for wantonly striking a sailor at Hampton Roads.

LONDON NEWS.

Our Correspondent, the Saturday Review, and Mr. Thackeray—Mr. Murray's New Edition of Pope—Retirement of the Editor of the Quarterly Review—Split in the Tory Camp—Dr. Mackay's New Journal—The British Lion—The Late Robert Brough—The Great American Book-Sale—Books in Preparation—Lord Elphinstone, &c., &c.

From Our Special London Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

If there be any of your readers unfortunate enough to see our *Saturday Review*, they may be surprised to find that I am still in existence, after the terrific mauling which I received in that eminent periodical. Yes, Sir! thanks to the cautious care of kind friends, who locked all my razors out of the way, kept a strict watch over my proceedings, followed me closely when they thought my walks tended towards the Thames, and placed me generally under an amicable *surveillance*, I am still alive, and have even obtained sufficient mastery over my wounded feelings to enable me to continue my correspondence with you. With the gentlemanly compliments paid to your Press, your nation, and American good taste in general, I leave you to deal. You will be able fully to appreciate and answer them, should you deem them worthy of any reply.

But I purpose saying a few words on the article, so far as it refers to myself, and the topics which I treated. And first, of the *Saturday Review* itself, an hebdomadal publication, which, it must be confessed, has obtained a good circulation, and a certain amount of power here in England, derived principally by the tact and cleverness with which it is written, and the perfectly reckless blackguardism and ferocity with which it attacks and mauls everybody and everything. Other journals prosper as the organs of *cliques*, but the *Saturday* has won its way by its thorough independence and its reliance on its own self-sufficiency, while deprecating and ridiculing, in the foulest manner, all those whom the world is delighted to honor. Its editor is one Mr. COOKE, whilome editor of the *Morning Chronicle* in its palmy and Perseyite days; its proprietor is Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, and its contributors are mostly young men, clergymen, barristers and *dilettanti* University gentlemen, who like to see themselves in print. These contributors, whose ribaldry is allowed the fullest play, are usefully supervised by the editor, who is said to have served in early life under the great Mr. CATACH, of Seven Dials ballad notoriety, and to whom, of course, foulmouthedness is second nature.

When the journal first started it was specially virulent against the *Times*. But Mr. HOPE'S purse was not so long as Mr. WALTERS', and many writers on the *Saturday* were bought over, and transferred their services to Printing-house-square. But where dirt is to be thrown, it is not difficult to find clever spatterers, and the places of the renegades have since been filled by men who are scarcely so clever as their predecessors, but are quite as well versed in literary Billingsgate, and quite as well pleased to wield their literary stilettoes at the rate of two guineas an article. I do not imagine that the attack on me was written with any special spite against myself, but it afforded a splendid opportunity for setting many people, moving in a respectable walk of society, by the ears, and was altogether too good to be passed over.

The great point made by the *Saturday*, and one which they worked with the greatest effect, was in reality a very weak one, their great assault being based entirely on your printers' misreading of my illegible and crabbed manuscript. The "great journalistic controversialist, Jacob Omnium," is not a particularly funny sentence; but when "journalistic" becomes "pamalistic," and "Omnium" is rendered as "Rusium," there is no end to the mirth which the *Saturday* writer thinks he has produced. When the writer lives in London, and the printer in New-York, and when "copy" must be set up as soon as the mail arrives, it is not quite so easy to send proofs as it is between the Albany and Covent Garden.

The other chief point of attack is my having retailed the anecdote of Mr. THACKERAY'S having "chaffed" Mr. SMITH, the publisher, at his own table, as narrated in the anecdote about Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. CAVE. This story was in thorough circulation in London at the time of my writing, and had been told at all the clubs and in all literary society, and so long as it was kept from the ears of the hospitable gentleman who had been made a butt of, it was voted immensely amusing and thought very witty. Now the people who laughed at the story when they *heard* it, cry "Shame!" when they *read* it, and think it should never have been made public, though they themselves may have repeated it verbally to fifty people! I really cannot see this. I am not called upon to have any special love for Mr. THACKERAY, and looking at it merely in a retributive point of view, I think it merely right to say that if he has been annoyed by the publication of the anecdote, he perfectly deserves it, for *having so thrown over all feelings of common decency as to ridicule the man whose hospitality he was enjoying*. It comes simply to this: *Is the story true? Can Mr. Thackeray deny it?* If he cannot, rave as he may, and cynicise as he likes, he has been guilty of a sin of bad taste, compared to which the publication of the anecdote is trivial and venial. He is going to do his worst, I hear. He has in preparation for the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine* a "Roundabout Paper," entitled "Of Screens in Dining-rooms," which is to be entirely devoted to my annihilation; but I dare say I shall manage to survive even this. Mr. RUSKIN also contributes to the forthcoming number of the *Cornhill* some entirely new views on "Political Economy"—a subject which is said to have lately superseded even Art in his attention.

The literary world is looking forward with impatience to the publication of Mr. MURRAY'S forthcoming edition of POPE'S works. This edition was originally to have appeared under the joint auspices of Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER and Mr. PETER CUNNINGHAM. But Mr. CROKER died before it was completed and Mr. CUNNINGHAM became too ill to proceed with the work by himself, so that finally he was relieved of the duty, and the new editor is Rev. WHITWELL ELWIN. The edition will comprise an extraordinary number of new letters and other biographical matter hitherto unpublished and of great interest. Mr. ELWIN has long held high rank among our *literati* as the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, but it is said that he is about to relinquish that post. Matters are not quite right on the *Quarterly*. The article in the last number in which DISRAELI was so severely handled and accused of having lost the confidence of his party, an article which is said to have been written by Lord ROBERT CECIL, has given great offence to one section of the Tories and great pleasure to another. The name of the new Editor has not yet been mentioned.

Mr. PETER CUNNINGHAM'S successor in another branch of his work, the "Town and Table Talk" in the *Illustrated London News* is Mr. G. A. SALA, who contributes a column to that journal under the heading "Literature and Art." Dr. MACKAY, who for many years edited the *Illustrated News* and wrote the leading articles therein, has seceded, and is now editor (or "conductor" as the new phrase is) of a new weekly journal called *The London Review*. Doctor is a clever man and a popular favorite, but there seems scarcely an opening for such a paper as that which he has started, based on the *Saturday Review*, and with no novel feature except its price, three-pence. Mr. LITTLE, also a seceder from the *Illustrated News*, and formerly in partnership with Mr. INGRAM, is its business manager, and among its contributors are Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, Mr. THOMAS and Mr. G. W. THORNBURY. Another new publication is *The British Lion*, professedly comic, and intended to be a rival to *Punch*, but which in the three numbers which have already appeared, has been sadly dolorous and lacking in humor. The proprietor is a Mr. COOKE, father-in-law of the Mr. INGRAM aforenamed, and a man of much practical experience. But no second comic publication has ever succeeded, and probably never will, for though *Punch* is often eminently stupid, it is always eminently respectable, and is well worth its price merely for the sake of Mr. LEECH'S cartoons.

Besides, we have just lost the prince of comic writers in poor ROBERT BROUGH. In pure fun, in genuine mirth, there was no man in the whole range of English *litterateurs* worthy to break a lance with him, and though he was never engaged on *Punch*, (from prudential motives, doubtless, on the part of those who hold this monopoly,) he was the mainstay of *Diogenes, Comic Times*, and other publications which have come out within the last few years. But his health was so bad that he was unreliable in his work. A grim, sardonic, lachrymose man, with a very feeble constitution, he was only gay by fits and starts, and spirits and energy often deserted him when most required. In addition to being a comic writer, he was a poet of the sweetest fancy, and many of his fugitive pieces, more especially his "Legend of Boccacio" and "Story of Godiva" will live when more celebrated versifiers are forgotten. He died at Manchester, aged only thirty-three. For weeks he had been unable to write; he had been compelled to give up the Editorship of the *Welcome Guest*, and was on his way to Wales, to seek quiet and health. With a wife and family to support and his constant illness to contend with, he had been unable to make much fight in his great battle of life, and he died almost penniless. His friends have taken up the cause of those left behind him, and have organized a public subscription and a dramatic and musical entertainment in their behalf. His poems, too, will be collected and published in a complete form, edited by his brother, Mr. J. C. BROUGH. It will be long before we meet with so brilliant a genius and so unhappy a man.

Perhaps you can throw some light on the question, "Who was the late EDWARD A. CROWNINSHIELD, Esq., of Boston, U. S.?" We don't know here, but we *do* know that a remarkable collection of books made by the deceased gentleman is now on sale in London by the great literary auctioneers, Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, and is creating great excitement. The prices fetched are high. One volume of AUDUBON'S work on the *Birds of America* sold for nineteen pounds. The *Epistola Christoferi Columbi*, consisting only of four leaves, and said to be the first printed document relating to America, fetched thirty pounds, ten shillings. And HULSIUS' *Collection of Early Travels to the East*, 1598—1650, was purchased for three hundred and thirty-five pounds. Mr. CROWNINSHIELD'S collection of autographs is on sale to-day.

Among new works in preparation, I hear of a *Life of Benjamin Franklin*, embodying many new facts, hitherto unpublished letters, by Mr. HENRY MAYHEW,—a *History of the Russians at Home*, by Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, who went to St. Petersburgh, at the coronation of the present Emperor, as representative of the *Illustrated Times*,—a curious little book, said to be edited by MARTIN LUTHER, entitled *The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars*, with a vocabulary of their language; and a novel by the late ROBERT BROUGH. Mr. DICKENS is also preparing a new story, in two parts, for *All The Year Round*; and a new serial story by CHARLES LEVER will be commenced, on the conclusion of the *Woman in White*, in the same periodical.

The obituary contains no name of importance save that of Lord ELPHINSTONE, formerly Governor of Bombay. He was a clever ruler and a very handsome man, so handsome, indeed, that he is said to have inspired a passion in the breast of a very exalted personage, when she was very young and unmarried, and to have been first sent to India with the laudable object of getting him out of the way.

In the dramatic world there will be certain changes next season. GEORGE VINING leaves the Olympic and goes to the Lyceum. Miss LOUISE KEELEY and Mr. F. ROBINSON go to the Olympic and WALTER LACY is bitten with management, and is on the look-out for a theatre.

What Mr. Thackeray has to Say about Our Correspondent's Letter.

From the Cornhill Magazine for August.

I had hardly sent that last Roundabout Paper to the Printer (which, I submit, was written in a pacable and not unchristian frame of mind,) when Saturday came, and with it, of course, my *Saturday Review*. I remember at New-York coming down to breakfast at the hotel one morning, after a criticism had appeared in the New-York *Herald*, in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on SWIFT. Ah! my dear little enemy of the T. R. D, what were the cudgels in *your* little *billet-doux* compared to those noble New-York shillelaghs? All through the Union the literary sons of Erin have marched *alpeen*-stock in hand, and in every city of the States they call each other and everybody else the finest names. Having come to breakfast, then, in the public room, I sit down, and see—that the nine people opposite have all got New-York *Heralds* in their hands. One dear little lady, whom I knew, and who sat opposite, gave a pretty blush, and popped her paper under the table-cloth. I told her I had had my whipping already in my own private room, and begged her to continue her reading. I may have undergone agonies, you see, but every man who has been bred at an English public school comes away from a private interview with Dr. Birch with a calm, even a smiling face. And this is not impossible when you are prepared. You screw your courage up,—you go through the business. You come back and take your seat on the form, showing not the least symptom of uneasiness or of previous unpleasantries. But to be caught suddenly up, and whipped in the bosom of your family—to sit down to breakfast, and cast your innocent eye on a paper, and find before you are aware, that the *Saturday Monitor* or *Black-Monday Instructor* has hoisted you and is laying on—that is indeed a trial. Or, perhaps the family has looked at the dreadful paper beforehand, and weakly tries to hide it. "Where is the *Instructor*, or the *Monitor*?" say you. "Where is that paper?" says mamma to one of the young ladies. Lucy hasn't it. Fanny hasn't seen it. Emily thinks that the governess has it. At last, out it is brought, that awful paper! Papa is amazingly tickled with the article on Thomson; thinks that show-up of Johnson is very lively; and now—heaven be good to us!—he has come to the critique on himself:—"Of all the rubbish which we have had from Mr. Tomkins, we do protest and vow that this last cartload is," &c. Ah, poor Tomkins!—but most of all, ah! poor Mrs. Tomkins, and poor Emily, and Fanny, and Lucy, who have to sit by and see *paterfamilias* put to the torture!

Now, on this eventful Saturday, I did not cry, because it was not so much the Editor as the Publisher of the *Cornhill Magazine* who was brought out for a dressing; and it is wonderful how gallantly one bears the misfortunes of one's friends. That a writer should be taken to task about his books is fair, and he must abide the praise or the censure. But that a publisher should be criticised for his dinners, and for the conversation which did *not* take place there,—is this tolerable Press practice, legitimate joking, or honorable warfare? I have not the honor to know my next door neighbor, but I make no doubt that he receives his friends at dinner; I see his wife and children pass constantly; I even know the carriages of some of the people who call upon him, and could tell their names. Now, suppose his servants were to tell mine what the doings are next door, who comes to dinner, what is eaten and said, and I were to publish an account of these transactions in a newspaper, I could assuredly get money for the report; but ought I to write it, and what would you think of me for doing so?

And, suppose, Mr. Saturday Reviewer—you *censor morum*, you who pique yourself (and justly and honorably in the main) upon your character of gentleman, as well as of writer,—suppose, not that you yourself invent and indite absurd twaddle about gentlemen's private meetings and transactions, but pick this wretched garbage out of a New-York street, and hold it up for your reader's amusement—don't you think, my friend, that you might have been better employed? Here, in my *Saturday Review*, and in an American paper subsequently sent to me, I light, astonished, on an account of the dinners of my friend and publisher, which are described as "tremendously heavy," of the conversation (which does not take place), and of the guests assembled at the table. I am informed that the proprietor of the *Cornhill*, and the host on these occasions, is "a very good man, but totally unread;" and that on my asking him whether Dr. Johnson was dining behind the screen, he said, "God bless my soul, my dear Sir, there's no person by the name of Johnson here, nor any one behind the screen," and that a roar of laughter cut him short. I am informed by the same New-York correspondent that I have touched up a contributor's article; that I once said to a literary gentleman, who was proudly pointing to an anonymous article as his writing, "Ah! I thought I recognized *your hoof* in it." I am told by the same authority that the *Cornhill Magazine* "shows symptoms of being on the wane," and having sold nearly ahundred thousand copies, he (the correspondent) "should think forty thousand was now about the mark." Then the graceful writer passes on to the dinners, at which it appears the Editor of the Magazine "is the great gun, and comes out with all the geniality in his power."

Now suppose this charming intelligence is untrue? Suppose the publisher (to recall the words of my friend the Dublin actor of last month) is a gentleman to the full as well informed as those whom he invites to his table? Suppose he never made the remark, beginning—"God bless my soul, my dear Sir," &c., nor anything resembling it? Suppose nobody roared with laughing? Suppose the Editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* never "touched up" one single line of the contribution which bears "marks of his hand?" Suppose he never said to any literary gentleman, "I recognized *your hoof*" in any periodical whatever? Suppose the 40,000 subscribers, which the writer to New-York "considered to be about the mark," should be between 90,000 and 100,000, (and as he will have figures, there they are.) Suppose this back-door gossip should be utterly blundering and untrue, would any one wonder? Ah! if we had only enjoyed the happiness to number this writer among the contributors of our Magazine, what a cheerfulness and easy confidence his presence would impart to our meetings! He would find that "poor Mr. SMITH" had heard that recondite anecdote of Dr. JOHNSON behind the screen; and as for "the great gun of those banquets," with what geniality should not I "come out" if I had an amiable companion close by me, dotting down my conversation for the NEW-YORK TIMES!

Attack our books, Mr. Correspondent, and welcome. They are fair subjects for just censure or praise. But woe be to you, if you allow private rancors or animosities to influence you in the discharge of your public duty. In the little court where you are paid to sit as judge, as critic, you owe it to your employers, to your conscience, to the honor of your calling, to deliver just sentences; and you shall have to answer to heaven for your dealings, as surely as my Lord Chief Justice on the bench. The dignity of letters, the honor of the literary calling, the slights put by haughty and unthinking people upon literary men,—don't we hear outcries upon these subjects raised daily? As dear Sam Johnson sits behind the screen, too proud to show his threadbare coat and patches among the more prosperous brethren of his trade, there is no want of dignity in *him*, in that homely image of labor ill-rewarded, genius as yet unrecognized, independence sturdy and uncomplaining. But Mr. Nameless, behind the publisher's screen uninvited, peering at the company and the meal, catching up scraps of the jokes, and noting down the guests' behavior and conversation,—what a figure his is! *Allons*, Mr. Nameless! Put up your notebook; walk out of the hall; and leave gentlemen alone who would be private, and wish you no harm.

Literary Gossip.

—The Book Publishers' Association have issued their September Trade Sale Catalogue. The invoices are enormously heavy, the list occupying 524 large octavo pages. The sale will begin at the Trade Sale Rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, and continue daily in the order of the catalogue. The largest invoice is that of DERBY & JACKSON, to which 26 pages are given. The next largest is that of the APPLETONS, occupying 24 pages. Boston houses are represented by LITTLE & BROWN, TICKNOR & FIELDS, THAYER & ELDRIDGE, CROSBY & NICHOLS, and BROWN & TAGGARD; Philadelphia houses by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., CHILDS & PETERSON, E. H. BUTLER & Co., and others. Three or four English invoices also appear in the Catalogue. The sale will commence with the list of THAYER & ELDRIDGE, of Boston.

—DERBY & JACKSON announce, for immediate publication, MARION HARLAND'S new novel of *Nemesis*. The scene of the story is laid in the South; the time, the beginning of the present century. The previous works of this author have obtained a decided popularity, and the new novel is said to be even better than her former efforts. The same house have nearly ready the *Household of Bauverie*, a novel, in two volumes.

—Mr. J. DISTURNELL will soon publish, by subscription, a work on the *Influence of Climate in North America*. It will contain a variety of useful meteorological tables, with disquisitions on climatic changes and peculiarities.

—RUDD & CARLETON are trying to have the first of the new series of the Balzac novels ready for the September Trade-sale.

—MASON BROS. are busy with music-books, of which class of literature they present several new specimens.

—The records of the Himalaya Expedition are to be published in England, under the direction of the Astronomer Royal.

—The new volume of the Chevalier BUNSEN'S *Ancient Egypt* is announced by LONGMANS. The fifth and last volume of the English edition of the work will soon follow.

—The publication of a series of inedited letters from Lord NELSON to Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, with Sir WILLIAM'S replies, will be commenced in an early number of Dr. MACKAY'S *London Review*. Permission to produce this interesting correspondence has been granted by Sir WILLIAM'S representative, the present owner of the manuscripts.

—The last issue of the Dublin *University Magazine* has an able review of the pamphlets recently published in France on the Irish question. The reviewer puts it to his countrymen, if their grievances could be remedied by the proposals of the pamphleteers, and this reasoning goes on to prove that the real grievances of Ireland are such as could not possibly be redressed by any Government, but must depend entirely on the people themselves.

Clippings from "Vanity Fair."

A GREAT (EASTERN) DIFFERENCE.—It is well known the folks on the other side of the water could not launch the "big ship" without making a mess of it. It is equally certain they they could not launch the passengers here without the same result.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The bill to pay the expenses of the Japanese Embassy in New-York passed the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night. So did every member of the Police—and as yet—"no arrests have been made."

A PITY.—The opponents of the Sewing-machine Monopoly think that they can defeat the great monopolist in his application for an extension of patent, but the trouble is that they don't know Howe.

NO SUCH LUCK.—We read in the papers the arrest of James Buchanan Cross, the notorious forger, and sigh when we think that cross James Buchanan, the notorious nobody, cannot possibly be arrested for some seven months to come.

EXACTLY SO.—Little Potterkins writes us that it is so extraordinary to see all the smallest shops in town calling themselves "Emporiums," and "Bazaars," and such like. Potterkins says they do this over on the Eighth-avenue to an extent that is wonderful. Every little tumbledown, ramshackle shanty on that thoroughfare arrogates a sumptuous title, and Potterkins marvels at it. He needn't, for doesn't George Law's railroad run through that thoroughfare; and doesn't George blight and wither everything that he has anything to do with? Bless you! Potterkins, my boy, the little avenue shops struggle up into sight only through their calling themselves big names. That's the Law of their existence. There never will be a chance for a *real* bazaar so long as George lives.

WHAT NEXT?—The *Tribune* in reply to some statements made by the *Journal of Commerce*, says: "The *Journal* economizes the truth."

Who ever expected to see such a polite synonym for lying as this, in the outspoken *Tribune*.

QUERY FOR NEW-YORKERS.—Which is preferable, the Post-office Boyd, as of old, or Manned—as at present?

THE PROTECTIONIST'S MOTTO.—"*N'importe?*"

—The story of the return of Mr. Fleury, a former resident of New-Orleans, who was supposed to have been lost in the *Arctic*, six years ago, is authoritatively contradicted. Mr. Webber, the happy clerk who stepped into his former employer's shoes, and married his widow, denies that any letter has been received from Mr. Fleury announcing his return.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Return Home—Your Special—Capt. W. B. Slack—Madame Bonaparte and her Peculiarities—Rumored Desire of Mr. Breckinridge to Withdraw from the Contest—Justice to the Officers of the Great Eastern—Business—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

My last letter was written you from Old Point Comfort. I am again at home, and would have renewed my correspondence ere this, but for the excellent racy Baltimore letter emanations, as I presume, from your "Special," who accompanied the *Great Eastern* on her voyage to Annapolis Roads, subsequently honoring us with a visit. I admired his pleasant style, and infer from the merry tone of that epistle, he must have been favorably impressed with the Monumental City. Who would not be, after mounting to the topmost pinnacle—as he did—of that noble cenotaph in so hot a day? His courage and perseverance deserve everlasting praise.

In one of my previous letters I announced that Capt. WM. B. SLACK would be appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, to reside at Washington, in place of Major SOUTHERLAND, who was dismissed as a defaulter. Since then the appointment has been made, and Capt. SLACK—now Major—regularly installed into office. I have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is a native of New-Jersey, but obtained his present position through Maryland influence and intrinsic merit. Senator PRATT is one of his special friends. Capt. SLACK resided in this State many years, and married a Baltimore lady. For twelve years past he has been more constantly at sea than, perhaps, any other member of the corps. He rendered good service in Mexico, under Commodore PERRY, and was four years in the Japan Squadron, Commander of the Marines. No more conscientious or honorable man lives. I assert this from personal knowledge, and upon the universal sentiment of all who know him. Whatever may be Mr. BUCHANAN'S faults, he has certainly acted discreetly in this appointment. The office is not only a responsible but a good one. Being for life, on good behavior, it is, perhaps, the second best in the President's gift—worth fully $4,000 per annum. His confirmation by the Senate is a foregone conclusion.

A matter rather singular, forcibly impressed itself upon me some weeks ago, but I neglected noticing it up to the present time. Passing along our streets the next day after the announcement of the death of Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, I saw his wife—Miss PATTERSON—now near her eightieth year, walking out, in her usual costume, unconcerned as if nothing had happened. She certainly knew the fact; but knowing her eccentricities, I was not surprised. It is no uncommon thing to see this venerable lady in the public marts attending personally to business. She often collects her own rents, and takes a flirt at stock speculations when the fever is up. At all times an elegant crown jewel, glittering with diamonds of the purest water, is displayed upon her forehead, whilst her arms are white, skin smooth and tender as a maiden of sixteen. She is really a remarkable woman. There is a deep stoicism and unbending philosophy, coupled with independence, in her composition, which one out of a thousand, male or female, does not possess. Her every thought is replete with favoritism for royalty. Republics she esteems common, ungrateful; and now, though a citizen of our domain, and without anything special to plume herself upon touching imperial favors, she lives in the ideal of *la belle* France. Her greatest ambition is to hear of her grandson—young JEROME—now in the French army, rising to honor and imperial distinction. A large portion of her annual income, which is very large, is appropriated to his service. At her demise, it is presumed, he will inherit her entire fortune, as she is not on terms of intimacy with her son here.

There is considerable excitement at present in reference to our local politics, or approaching municipal election. Strenuous efforts are making to get up an independent movement, with the view of nominating and electing a Mayor and members of the City Council, free entirely of partisan proclivities. The old Reformers, who were in existence last Fall, I observe, are called together again, for the purpose, no doubt, of endeavoring to mature some plan. The whole thing is likely to prove a failure. The Bell and Everett, or Union men, and old Americans, are not disposed to depart from their present organization. They feel strong enough in themselves, and sufficiently conservative to form a good ticket and elect it. The near approach of the Presidential contest, and the importance of acting in harmony—also to know and demonstrate their power—will serve to prevent them from encouraging any independent movement, even in municipal affairs. Mr. WOODWARD, who was President of the Reformers, is now uncompromisingly in favor of the Union Party, and has given liberally of his money to sustain it. Hundreds of others, to my own knowledge, who encouraged that movement a year ago, will now oppose any proposition looking to a weakening of the Bell and Everett cause. The Breckinridge wing of Democracy seems most anxious, in the full knowledge of its own weakness, to fraternize with some formidable party; or draw off by an independent movement voters from DOUGLAS and from BELL and EVERETT. Old Whigs and Americans have heretofore been beguiled by these pretences or disguises of Democracy, and they are not now inclined to trust such overtures. Whatever may be done by the combined opposition, one thing is certain—the Constitutional Unionists, acting conjointly with the Americans, will run their own municipal candidates, regardless of what factionists may do. By so doing they have certain auguries of overwhelming success. Several prominent citizens have already been solicited to serve as independent or people's candidates, for the Mayoralty, but refused. It is all pretty to talk about, and would be well, if partisan politics could be ignored in the local elections of large cities—but it seems impossible, except on special occasions and under peculiar emergencies. What are termed the "Straight-out Americans" are now, with very few exceptions, heartily united with the Bell and Everett movement. Democracy is still irreconcilably—I may say bitterly—divided.

A gentleman, well informed, just from Washington, where he is intelligibly behind the political curtains of all parties, informs me that a letter of recent date has been received there by the confidential friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in which he expresses a wish to withdraw from the contest as a candidate. The late overwhelming defeat in Kentucky, has, doubtless, superinduced this benevolent wish. The very best and most popular thing he possibly could do would be to retire from the field, resigning in favor of BELL and EVERETT. If honest in their wish to prevent LINCOLN'S election, this is the only feasible course left for all Southern men, who so dolefully assert his triumph will cause a dissolution of the Union. Any sacrifice, where honor and chivalry are not compromised, can reasonably be made to avert so bloody and fearful a calamity.

It is remarkable, that during the intense excitement last week, when probably 80,000 persons visited the *Great Eastern*, in all kinds of ways, not a single accident occurred. It was, truly, a gala week.

I must say in justice to the officers and directors of the big ship, that they have been more sinned against than sinning. Their deportment and behavior, so far as I am able to see, displayed nothing but politeness. Some of the seamen, or common hands, may have behaved rudely, but it had neither precedent nor sanction from their superiors.

We have, for twenty-four hours past, had an almost continuous fall of rain. It descended at times in torrents. The streams are considerably swollen. Millions of dollars' worth have been added to the corn crop by this rain. It is still cloudy.

Business is improving. A heavy Fall trade is indicated. The Holiday and Front-street Theatres are soon to open. We want amusements badly. Baltimore is stripped in this respect. Good health prevails.

XENOPHON.

CENSUS OF CINCINNATI.—The Queen City is not so populous as she expected. We are not a little chagrined, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, at the result of the census of Cincinnati. Our vaulting ambition entirely o'erleaped itself. Our numbers are reduced amazingly below the proud standard which our Queen City orators had vauntingly displayed. The returns from all the Wards but the First, Third, Fourth and Thirteenth, have been deposited in the U. S. Marshal's office. The population of these four Wards have been estimated by him by the quite accurate rule of multiplying the number of voters in each by seven, and adding thereto negroes and other non-voters, and we are compelled by inexorable figures to confess that the total population, embracing the actual count and these estimates, cannot exceed 162,000 souls. We will repeat, at this point, an assertion which has been questioned, to wit: there is no doubt that the census has been well and fairly taken. The men engaged for the discharge of this duty, by Col. SIFFORD, were faithful and competent, and they had strong pecuniary inducements—not to speak of more honorable incentives—to discharge their obligations as perfectly as possible. Some citizens presume their names were omitted from the census because they did not have interviews with the census-takers, but investigations of such cases have generally satisfied inquirers that there had been but very few omissions. Families or individuals absent from the city have been generally reported by their neighbors or friends, and we are satisfied, from our knowledge of the facts, and of the persons engaged in taking the census, that it is unusually accurate.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

A NEW SYNOD.

The Scandinavians who lately seceded from the Northern Synod of Northern Illinois have organized a distinct association under the name of the Augustana Synod. Twenty-seven clerical members enrolled themselves as members of the body, and adopted the annexed confessional basis and doctrinal platform:

> As a Christian body in general, and as Evangelical Lutheran particularly, this Synod acknowledges that the Holy Scriptures, the revealed Word of God, are the only sufficient and infallible rule and standard of faith and practice, and also retains and confesses not only the three ancient symbols (the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Anthanasian,) but also the unaltered Augsburg Confession, as a short and correct summary of the principal Christian doctrines understood as developed and explained in the other symbolical books. The brethren of this new Synod have abrogated the system of licensure of candidates for the ministry previous to ordination, as practiced in most of our Synods. They make it the duty of their President to visit, as much as possible, the various congregations in their bands, to inquire into their wants, give counsel where needed, and catechise the young; a safe arrangement is made for the examination of the candidates for the ministry and for the reception of members from other bodies.

The Synod determined to found a new Theological Seminary at Chicago. In noticing this movement, the *Lutheran* urges the seceders to connect themselves with the General Synod. Such a course would infuse a conservative element into that body, while exclusiveness and seclusion would only result in evil.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF THE LATE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The regatta and match games of chess and billiards recently had at Worcester between the students of the different colleges, are looked upon discouragingly by some of the religious journals. The *Congregationalist* considers the subject at length, and concludes that "after all proper allowance, and all needed explanations are offered, the bald and bare fact remain, that the regatta at Worcester was a fruitful source of immorality. The rivalry between different colleges is so strong, that betting upon the different boats' crews, as well as matched games of chess and billiards, and betting upon these also, cannot probably be prevented, if such regattas are permitted to occur. And therefore we say, and say it boldly, *let them be suppressed*. We are glad to learn that Yale College has already taken the initiative in this matter, and has forbidden its undergraduates to engage in any regatta whatsoever, or wheresoever with the students of other colleges. This is a decision which will be hailed with joy by many a parent, whose pocket has been made to bleed of late, and which a healthy public sentiment will sustain. The students of each college can do all the boating they need to do upon their own waters. They may gain development of muscle quite as well there, and spare the community the expense of prizes to be rowed for, and themselves the demoralization which gambling and unbridled dissipation is sure to inflict upon character."

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

The recent news from Syria furnishes the journals of the week with a theme for more or less extended comment. The *Observer* says that "Turkey must be taken down, and held down, and the Western Powers must do it. France has begun to do its duty, with the approbation of all Christendom. If doing its duty precipitates another great result, the French will exult, and Russia will coöperate, whether it is agreeable to England or not. Such a movement we regard as eminently conducive to the spread and prevalence of Christianity in the East. The Mohammedan power must be crushed, that the Gospel may have free course." The *Evangelist* suggests that those missionaries who have been compelled to suspend their labors temporarily, might be profitably employed in distributing the funds which will soon be collected for the relief of those who have been rendered destitute. The *Independent* sees a new peril for Turkey in the proposed French occupation. "A French army in Lebanon," it says, "will be to Turkey like the hedgehog in the snake's hole—hard to get out." The *Metropolitan Record*, on the other hand, sees in this very movement the only hope for the permanent protection of its co-religionists. It hopes that the force which the French Emperor was proposing to send into Syria would be immediately followed by another more numerous and powerful, which would remain in permanent occupation of the country. The *Record* even indulges the hope that in time the French protectorate thus inaugurated may be extended further East, until it reaches India. Meetings have lately been held in Boston to take measures toward raising money for the relief of the Christians in Turkey, and Mayor LINCOLN, Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, ALPHEUS HARDY and FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM have been appointed a Committee to prosecute the matter. In this connection it may be well to state that a card, which has been published with the approbation of Rev. Dr. WOOD, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, tends to throw doubt on the motives which the two Arabs from Beyrout, whose movements we have already noticed, may have in collecting funds for the relief of their suffering countrymen. Is is hinted that these individuals are identical with those whom the *Levant Herald* warned the American public against some months since.

DR. CHEEVER'S MISSION.

Some of the foreign religious journals take a common-sense view of the mission which has led Dr. CHEEVER to England. The London *Patriot*, of July 26, the leading organ of the Congregationists, says:

"Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, the able and unflinching advocate of negro freedom, landed at Southampton from the *Adriatic* on Tuesday. He *will be warmly greeted* in this country, and any message he has to bring us, or advice to offer on our attitude in the great Anti-Slavery question, or the methods in which we may best advance the Abolition cause, will be listened to with the utmost respect and attention. But *we shall be sorry if he comes on a money begging expedition, in which there may be some doubt how far the British public are called upon to assist him*."

LETTER FROM FATHER CHINIQUY.

Father CHINIQUY, of St. Anne, Kankakee County, Ill., publishes a letter in the *Observer*, acknowledging the sympathy and substantial aid which the Christian public has extended to the Colony of St. Anne. He states that the three years of famine through which that people has passed have been succeeded by a year of earthly abundance. Now he wishes contributions for another object. Thirty-six young men of the Colony have pledged themselves to labor as missionaries among the French Canadian people by whom they are surrounded. These young men belong to families which have been impoverished by adversity, and they cannot pursue their studies without assistance. A gentleman from New-Orleans who visited the Colony and witnessed the state of affairs there, pledged himself to support ten of these young men; a lady of Philadelphia has undertaken to provide for three others, so that twenty-four still appeal to the public for aid. Father CHINIQUY has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Church of Scotland to attend the celebration of the tricentennial anniversary of the Scottish Reformation, and has already left for Edinburgh. In his absence Messrs. STAPLES and SPRING, in Kankakee, and PAILLARD, in this City, have the interests of the Colony in charge.

THE REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.

A revival of unprecedented power has recently visited Sweden. Scarcely a church or congregation in the Kingdom has not felt its power. An article in the London *Quarterly Review* sums up the results of this work ably. From this article it appears that the circulation of tracts and the reading of the Scriptures were the principal agencies employed. Owing to a peculiar regulation of the Lutheran Church, the Swedish people were only acquainted with a small portion of the Bible, and thus it had the freshness of a new book. Small meetings for prayer and reading, almost entirely by laymen, were everywhere largely attended. The lowest estimate places the number of converts, or, as they are termed in Sweden, "readers," at 250,000 out of a population of 3,500,000. The morality of these people is remarkable. Drinking has so decreased that two-thirds of the distilleries have been closed since 1836. In the parishes bordering on Russia, where nearly every man was guilty of smuggling, hundreds of persons refunded the duties of which they had defrauded the Government. Many sold their property to obtain the money, and others who could not raise the sum at once, discharged the debt by installments. The perplexed officers of customs laid the matter before the King, who decided that the proceeds should be distributed among the poor. The average number of law-suits has decreased from 5,800 to three, four and six. In villages once remarkable for their profanity, not an oath is heard, and the Bible and sermons have replaced low literature to such an extent, that the booksellers only keep religious works. The awakening pervaded all classes, and even extended among the nobility and the wealthy. Instances of "sudden conversion" were not unfrequent, and the "Divine impulse" was so irresistibly felt in the midst of secular arrangements, or in the streets, as to lead the people to fall on their knees, and cry for mercy. In many of its features this remarkable revival was strikingly similar with that which recently visited Ireland.

Religious Services To-morrow.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, D. D., will preach in the North-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP at 7 P. M.

The usual sermon in the sign language will be held in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Grace Church, California, will preach.

Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS will preach, morning and evening, in the Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue near Fourteenth-street.

The services at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, corner Waverley-place, will be conducted by Rev. H. L. JONES, of San Antonio, Texas.

Rev. JOHN MCKINLEY, of Scotland, will preach at Palace Garden at 3½ P. M.

The services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will be conducted both morning and evening, by Professor VINCENT, of the Troy University.

Rev. JARED W. SCUDDER, a Missionary lately returned from India, is to preach in Rev. Mr. TODD'S Church, at Tarrytown, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. H. W. RUGG, of East Cambridge, will preach to the Universalist Society, whose place of worship is in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

—The *Adriatic* is soon to lose a commander and ocean travelers a firm friend. Capt. COMSTOCK has been elected President of the New-York and Fall River line of steamers, and the large salary which is attached to the position has induced him to resign his present post. He will make his last voyage in the *Adriatic* on her next trip.

—Messrs. HOWELL COBB, Jr., and BARBIERE, who were appointed by the Planters' Associations of Georgia and Tennessee to go to Belgium and endeavor to persuade the Government to establish direct commercial relations with that country, had audience of the King on the 24th ult His Majesty was so respectful as to listen attentively to what they had to say, and quietly expressed a hope for the success of their projects. Previously, Messrs. COBB and BARBIERE were received by the Duke of BRABANT, who was no more enthusiastic than his sovereign. The United States Minister at Brussels, Gen. FAIR, presented the delegates to the dignitaries in question.

—TUMBLETY, a resident of Boston, who has written M. D. after his name in that city with impunity, did the same thing in St. Johns, N. B., on Friday last, and got fined $20 for his impudence. The Medical Act in that Province does not tolerate any but regular practitioners.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, has just reached home after a visit of three weeks to the North. He went as far as Norfolk by the *Great Eastern*.

—Mr. A. M. ROSS, the Engineer, who superintended the erection of the Victoria Bridge under STEPHENSON, has become insane, and is now the inmate of an Asylum.

—Mr. JAMES SUMMERFIELD SLAUGHTER, of Atlanta, Geo., committed suicide on the 9th, by taking laudanum. Mr. SLAUGHTER was formerly connected with several Southern newspapers, but he will be remembered, if at all, as the recipient of Mr. YANCEY'S famous scarlet letter. Melancholy is said to have impelled him to the act of self-destruction.

—Messrs. WILLIAM F. RITCHIE and WILLIAM W. DUNNOVANT have retired from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and W. B. ALLEGRE, who has long been connected with the paper, becomes joint proprietor with Messrs. NAT TYLER and O. JENNINGS WISE. Unfortunately this change in the *personnel* of the establishment does not produce any change in its politics.

—Mr. CHURCH, the artist, met with a serious accident a few days since. He was thrown from the carriage in which he was riding, and had several ribs fractured. The surgeons who have Mr. CHURCH in charge, think that he will be about in a few weeks.

—Hon. DAVID BUELL is lying dangerously ill in Troy. He is now 76 years of age.

—Miss ELIZA ROGERS, sister of the British Vice-Consul at Caiffa, has lived for several years in Syria, and describes the Druses as "more thoughtful, intelligent, inquiring and spirited" than their Christian and Moslem neighbors. The Druses, this lady says, are clever and industrious agriculturists, and "appreciate home and peace;" but when roused are quite inverate and terribly fierce in war. Of the latter assertion we have had ample proof; concerning the former we should like to have some stronger evidence than the testimony of a lady who admits that "she had a hearty welcome in many a Druse family," and who would probably have said as much in favor of the Maronites as she has said of the Druses, had she happened to receive from the former the same hospitality.

—Messrs. GALLOBRET & MAJOLLY, two valorous gentlemen in New-Orleans, had a persoeal difficulty a few days ago and could think of no other way of settling it than with small swords. So with two friends they went out to the Oaks, on Gentilly road, and after arranging the preliminaries, commenced the combat. In point of strength and skill they were pretty evenly matched and neither gained any advantage at first. At the fifth pass they made a double stroke,—or to express it scientifically "*un coup fourrê*,"—and Mr. MAJOLLY received a slight wound in the groin while that gentleman's sword passed entirely through Mr. GALLOBRET'S right arm and penetrated his breast. Mr. MAJOLLY was satisfied with this result, much more so in fact than was his adversary, and the contest terminated.

—ALEXANDER HUMES, son of Mr. JAMES HUMES, of this City, committed suicide in Belvidere, N. J., where he was at school, by hanging himself from the branch of a tree with a strap which he had taken from his trunk. When found his feet nearly touched the ground, and it was evident that he could have released himself by the least effort had he desired to so. Young HUMES had long been subject to severe attacks of hypochondria. They had been aggravated of late, as was supposed, by his reading HICKS' confession, and by his familiarity with the details of HARDEN'S crime. The funeral services were held in the church at Belvidere on Tuesday.

—Mr. R. W. Crocker, of Norwich, Conn., was a passenger by the steamer *Hungarian*, which was lost last February. His body has just been recovered from the wreck, and identified by papers which were found on it. It is to be taken to Norwich for interment.

—Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Fairfield, Conn., formerly member of Congress from his District is so unfortunate as to have enemies. They displayed their regard for him by firing his barn last Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock. The flames were fortunately discovered before they had made much headway, and were easily extinguished. Mr. Bishop was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. He never leaned toward the Barnburners, however, and now he has less sympathy with them than ever.

—Mme. Anna Bishop is at present delighting the people of Chicago. It is said that she sings more sweetly than ever.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

United States Circuit Court—Aug. 17.

Justice NELSON has sent down decisions in the following important cases, argued before him:

COLLISION—FAULT OF STEAMER—DAMAGES—DEMURRAGE.

Peter Grant et al. vs. *The Steamship Hermann*.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel in Admiralty for a collision between the bark *Reindeer* and the ship *Hermann*, on the night of the 24th August, 1854, in the chops of St. George Channel. The bark was on her way from London to Boston; the steamship from New-York to Southampton. The night was not very dark.

We take the facts as stated by the chief officer of the *Hermann*, who was on deck at the time, and had the general charge of the vessel, and by the third mate, whose watch it was on deck, and who witnessed the collision. Their statements concur, and are clear and candid.

The chief mate says he was walking on the port side of the quarter-deck, and, on hearing the bells indicating an object in view on the port bow, he stepped forward on the port paddle-box, and discovered the object about a point on the port bow; that he immediately gave the order to port the helm, which was obeyed. He thought the object was a vessel standing to the eastward. After the order the *Hermann* began to come round to the southward, and was approaching the vessel, and he then discovered it was under sail but not clearly enough to enable him to determine how she was standing; he, however, repeated the order, "Hard a-port," which was answered; that after this he discovered the vessel was standing by the wind, which was from the northwest, but could not tell which tack, and he then gave the third order, "Hard a-port," which was also answered; and then, and not before, it became evident that the vessel was standing on her starboard tack, and this not over a minute and a half before the collision.

The *Hermann* was going at the rate of eleven miles an hour, and during all this time neither slacked her speed, slowed or backed, till after the collision. The night could not have been very dark, for both the chief and third officers say that they discovered the object, which turned out to be a vessel, on her starboard tack, close hauled, a mile and a half distant.

The chief officer admits, if he had known the position of the *Reindeer*, that is, that she was standing on the wind, he would have starboarded the helm instead of giving the order to port, and that, if he had done so, the *Hermann* would have gone under her stern. The fault of the *Hermann* is too obvious to require observation. She should have slowed, stopped, or backed, according to the necessity of the case, until the true position of the *Reindeer* could be discovered.

The only point of any difficulty arises upon the question of damages.

We are not satisfied from the proofs that there was any necessity for recoppering the *Reindeer* as resulting from the collision. Indeed, in our judgment, the whole scope of them tends strongly to disprove the necessity. We shall, therefore, deduct this item. This item for copper is $1,211 77, which was allowed by the Commissioner, except $403 91 deducted on copper bill, and which leaves a balance of $803 86

Also, charges of E. B. Dock Company......	318 00
Other items growing out of coppering......	52 00
Total..................................	$1,177 86

We shall also deduct the charge for demurrage both at Falmouth and Boston, as not coming within the rule settled in Williamson et. al. *vs.* Bassett et al. (13 How, 101, 111, 112.)

Falmouth..................................	$1,080 00
Boston..................................	1,000 00
Total..................................	$3,727 86

The rule was very deliberately settled in that case, and will be strictly adhered to. The charge for lay days in a charter party, as agreed upon by the parties, and which depend upon no settled principle, furnishes no test to determine the damages for detention during her repairs in a case of collision. The decree below is affirmed, deducting $3,727 86 with interest.

as interest was allowed on the whole amount by the Commissioner.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

COLLISION—DUTY OF VESSELS WITH WIND FREE, AND OF ONE CLOSE-HAULED, COMING TOGETHER.

William E. Dodge and others vs. *James Stuart and others*.—Nelson, C. J.—This is an appeal from the decree of the Court below in a case of collision in Admiralty. The Court dismissed the libel. The collision occurred in the Pacific Ocean, between the Chincha Islands and Callao, on the night of the 2d August, 1853.

The bark *Green Point* was laden with some 800 or 900 tons of guano, and was on her way to the port of Callao. The ship *John Stuart* was in ballast, had left Callao, and was going to the Islands for a cargo. The wind was S.S.E. The bark was heading about N.W. by W., some of the witnesses say N.W. by N., and the ship about S.W. on her port tack, close-hauled to the wind. It is agreed that the bark had the wind free, or nearly so. The collision occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. The night was dark, drizzly and hazy.

The vessels were not discovered by each other till within half or a quarter of a mile. There is some dispute among the witnesses on that point. The bark, on discovering the ship, starboarded her helm; the ship kept her course till at the moment, or near the collision, when she put her helm hard down, and luffed into the wind.

We are inclined to think upon the whole of the evidence, that the better opinion is, that the two vessels, which, from the courses given, were crossing each other's track at nearly right-angles in a night, dark and hazy, upon the water, with drizzling rain, did not discover each other until the collision was inevitable, or, at least, were so near as to prevent the adoption, with deliberation, of the proper measure, if any could have been adopted, to avoid it.

We are also of the opinion that, under the facts and circumstances, as shown in the proofs, the ship was not in fault for not taking measures to avoid the disasters, or, for not adopting the right maneuver at the last moment, conceding that she did not.

For the rule is settled, that a vessel which has the wind free, or is sailing before or with the wind, must get out of the way of a vessel that is close-hauled. And it is the duty of the vessel close-hauled to keep her course. (10 How., pp. 557, 581; 17 ib., pp. 170, 176; 2 Wm. R., 6; 3 Hagg. 318.)

The complaint here is, that the ship kept her course till it was too late to adopt the proper movements to have avoided the disaster; in other words, that she adhered to the nautical rule till it was hopeless to attempt to remedy the consequences of the delay. We are not satisfied that the ship could have adopted any course consistent with the rule of navigation, after the vessels discovered each other, that would have prevented the collision; or, that there was any culpable negligence on the part of either vessel, taking into consideration their courses, and the thick, hazy weather, in not discovering each other sooner.

We agree with the Court below in dismissing the libel, and affirm the decree.

For libelants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Latting; for respondents, Mr. Morton and Mr. Coudert.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.—AGENT.

Alexander Cross vs. *George Law*.—This was a motion for a new trial on a case made. The action was brought to recover the price of certain coal purchased by the plaintiff on the South American coast, as the defendant's agent. The defendant denied his liability on the ground that the purchase was not made in accordance with the defendant's instructions. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,933 79.

Nelson, C. J.—This is a motion for a new trial on the part of the defendant, and which has been very fully and ably argued by the learned counsel on both sides. The report of the charge delivered to the jury upon the trial is given accurately, and in extenso, in the case upon which the motion is founded; and, after carefully and deliberately reviewing it with the benefit of the arguments of the counsel, in banco, I have found no reason or ground for changing the direction given to the jury, either as to the law or the facts, and refer to that charge as expressing my views of the case, without again going over it in detail.

Motion for new trial denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. Lord; for defendant, Mr. Van Buren.

MOTION TO DISCONTINUE—RIGHTS OF LICENSES.

Nelson, C. J.—This is a motion, on the part of the defendants, to show cause why the suit shall not be discontinued.

It is founded upon the consent of the nominal plaintiff.

The motion is resisted on the ground, that the suit is brought in the plaintiff's name for the benefit of his business, the Union India-rubber Co. This company is the owner of an exclusive right to the patent of Goodyear for making wearing apparel out of vulcanized India-rubber. A suit at law to protect this right, is properly brought in the name of the patentee. (See MS. opinion of Nelson J., in Goodyear *v.* McBurney and others, decided in Sept., 1853.) In that case the defendants set up a release of Goodyear, and the court permitted the parties in interest to answer the release by showing their interest, and notice of the same to the defendants before the release.

The principle there held governs this case. Whether the interest of the licenses is technically an assignment at common law, or by the patent act, we hold it not important in the application of the principle. It is sufficient if they possess such a right under the patentee as entitles them to the protection sought; and of that there can be no doubt. We agree that the nominal plaintiff may claim indemnity against costs, which, on a proper application, would be provided for by the Court.

It is said that Goodyear, or those representing him, has stipulated to sue infringers, and that the remedy of the licencees is on this covenant. But, if so, the stipulation does not necessarily take from the party his remedy which the law has provided for him by proceeding directly against the wrong-doer.

The motion denied with costs.

Let this rule be entered *nunc pro tunc*, as of Nov. 7, 1859, Goodyear having died since motion.

SALE OF CARGO TO AVOID LOSS—RIGHT OF SHIP TO FREIGHT—INSURANCE.

William Ridyard and others vs. *James W. Phillips*.—Nelson, C. J.—This is an action brought to recover a balance reserved by the defendant upon a sale of damaged corn, being the amount of the freight which he claims to retain. The corn was shipped at New-York for the plaintiffs on the ship *Ohio*, and consigned to them at Liverpool. The case states that the vessel soon after leaving the port of New-York encountered a violent storm which crippled her, and caused her to leak; and, that vessel and cargo were so much damaged, that the master was obliged to put back to the port of departure.

Bill, a grain broker, and Luke, President of the Board of Measurers, in the City, examined the condition of the corn, and came to the conclusion that it was so much damaged, that after the best attention bestowed upon it in endeavoring to prepare it for reshipment, if reshipped, there was not the slightest prospect or probability of its arrival at the port of delivery in specie, and recommended a sale by the master for the benefit of whom it might concern.

The sale was made accordingly.

It appeared that the ship, which was a general one, refitted and reshipped her other cargo to Liverpool, her port of destination, and at no time contemplated giving up the voyage.

The question in the case is, upon these facts, whether or not the owners are entitled to freight?

The question was very fully examined by me in the case of Hugg *et al. vs.* Augusta Insurance and Banking Co. (7 How 599, 606, 607.) It was indirectly involved in the first question presented, on a division of opinion in the Court below. And the Court there held that the underwriters would be liable for freight, as a total loss, if it should be found by the jury that there was a destruction in specie of the cargo, so that it had lost its original character at the port of distress, or, *that a total destruction in specie would have been inevitable from the* damage received, if it had been reshipped, before it could have arrived at its port of destination.

The latter principle decides the question before us upon the facts as assumed in the case. The shippers were not liable for the freight, but the underwriters.

Judgment for the plaintiffs, for the amount of freight retained, with interest from the demand of the same.

For plaintiffs, Mr. McCulloh; for defendants, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—DEMURRAGE EVIDENCE.

Russell Sturgis vs. *The Steamboat R. L. Mabey*.—Nelson, C. J.—This is an appeal from a decree confirming the report of the Commissioner of the damages in a case of collision. The aggregate of the bills proved, for repairs, &c., is $1,608 63. The Commissioner has reported damages to the amount of $3,262 30. If we add interest, say for five years from 1st November, 1854, to the date of report, Oct. 19, 1859, upon the bills for repairs, &c., of $1,608 03, which is $562 80, it makes the aggregate $2,162 80, which deducted from the amount reported, leaves a balance of $1,099 50 that must have been allowed for the fourteen days' demurrage.

We are not satisfied that the proofs bring the case upon the question of damages within the rule laid down in Williamson vs. Barrett, 13 How. 101, 111, 112. A good deal of the testimony was general, and turned upon mere opinion as to the probability of employment in the towing business, and the amount of toelearnings, if employed.

This kind of proof is too speculative and contingent to be the foundation of any rule of damages—it is at best but conjecture. The true question within the case of Williamson *vs.* Barrett was, what could the tug have been chartered for per day in the business of towing, regard being had to the market price in the City of New-York. This would have brought the question down to some degree of certainty, and afforded ground for an intelligible allowance or not, of the loss which the libelant had actually sustained by the delay during the repairs.

The facts, as left by the examination before the Commissioner, are too uncertain to form the basis of any allowance for the detention. They are speculative, conjectural, mere opinions, to which no limit or rule can be applied, and which can never lay the foundation for the action of a Court on this subject. We shall therefore strike out the item for damage, $1,099 50, and confirm the decree for $2,162 80—costs to be allowed on appeal for neither party as against the other.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Mr. Van Vleeck.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Tomlinson* vs. *Berlin*.—Motion denied.

Packetal vs. *Meserole*.—Order granted.

Hazeltine vs. *Clark et al.*—Proceedings stayed until motion is heard.

Bobcock vs. *Lilleston*.—Motion denied.

The Texas Land Frauds.

BRANCH OF THE WATROUS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Simon Musina and Jacob Musina vs. *Charles Stillman et al.*—This is the case in which the plaintiffs sue to recover $500,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by them in consequence of certain frauds charged upon the defendants. There are two cases of the kind now pending, of which this is one, the other being brought against Judge Watrous, of Texas, and others, with whom it is charged he was engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the plaintiffs. This case was stated at some length in the Times of Nov. 12, and that against Judge Watrous in the issue of the 16th of that month, at which time they were respectively before the Court on a motion for permission to leave the City, the defendant Stillman alleging that the condition of his property in Brownsville, Texas, required his immediate attention.

The case was now again before Justice Sutherland, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate a commission to take testimony, obtained by the plaintiffs about two years since. A stay of proceedings was also obtained by the plaintiffs at the same time. They now desired to have those orders vacated, alleging that upon the examination, *de bene esse*, of some of the defendants, residing in this City, (and upon whose testimony alone they, plaintiffs, were ready and anxious to go to trial,) they would rest their case. It was also alleged that no defence had been put in.

Counsel for plaintiffs stated the circumstances of the case at great length, detailing the allegations upon which the action is founded. From his remarks it appeared that in the summer of 1848 the defendants, Stillman and Belden and Jacob Musina, entered into an agreement for the joint purchase of the present site of the town of Brownsville, together with the Fort Brown property, adjoining Brownsville, then occupied by the United States Government, for the purpose of laying it out, and speculating in town lots. That agreement was reduced to writing on the 9th of December of that year, and by its terms Stillman was to have one-half interest, and Musina and Belden were to have each one-fourth interest. For seventeen months this enterprise went on harmoniously between the two parties to the contract, they employing the firm of Basse & Hord to act as thier agents and attorneys. On the 14th of December, 1849, Messrs. Basse & Hord purchased of Stillman and Belden the entire property, and, as alleged, without notice to the plaintiff Musina, and making no provision for the protection of his interests. Messrs. Basse & Hord afterwards, as claimed, repudiated the interest of Musina, and refused to account to him therefor, as his agents and attorneys. Subsequently, the plaintiff found the defendant Belden and Messrs. Basse & Hord within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and brought his action to recover the amount of damages he conceived he had sustained. In that action he also joined as one of the parties defendant, one Wm. Alling, who, as alleged, was a party indirectly benefitted by the transfer of the property to Basse and Hord. That action resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $239,000, the defendant moving for a new trial, which was denied. Finally on appeal, the judgment was reversed on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the cause. The plaintiffs then came to this State, and in 1856, finding the defendants here, brought the action of which this is a branch, for the damages stated and for an accounting.

Counsel produced voluminous affidavits to show that the defendants here, after having obtained ten months' time for the alleged purpose of putting in an answer, and upon repeated applications to the Courts, now demurred, alleging want of jurisdiction. It was alleged that in those affidavits upon which the defendants applied for time they set forth that they were preparing an answer. Counsel asserted that the demurrer was put in now only for delay, and was in bad faith, and in support of this assertion read affidavits of defendants' counsel, showing that he had not put the answer in until after the overruling of the demurrer. It was contended that in the 4th of Abbott the opinion of Justice Davies overruling the demurrer was reported at length, and that it was not until after great delay attending upon that proceeding that the answer was put in, and then only verified by Alfred DeGroot, who, as alleged, had never been in conversation with Alling, one of the defendants. In October, 1858, the order was obtained which it was now moved to vacate; and an extension of time was obtained therewith of one hundred and three days in which to procure the testimony.

Counsel, in conclusion, narrated a long array of circumstances which he contended showed that every step taken by the defendants was merely for delay. It was also contended that there was not the slightest defence to the action on the merits of the case.

Defendant's counsel replied at some length, asserting that the contrary from that stated by the plaintiff's counsel was the fact in regard to the delay. The plaintiffs had done many things to delay the trial of the cause. The only reason that could be offered on his part for the defendant's delay, was that they were residents of the State of Texas, and only here occasionally. The distance to Texas made communication between himself and clients very slow, and hence the alleged neglect and delay. He thought that a sufficient reason. He said that the commission was obtained jointly, and now, as plaintiffs had obtained the evidence they desired, they were making this endeavor to deprive the defendants of the benefits of the commission in which both parties joined; and if they were successful, of course the defendants must do without the desired testimony of parties in Texas. Counsel went into a recapitulation of the facts, showing, as he contended, that whatever delay there appeared to have been on his part was with the best of causes. As to the vacation of the commission—if the plaintiffs insisted that it should be vacated there was no alternative left to the defendants but to apply for a new one. They could not try the cause without the evidence they proposed to take under this commission. Counsel contended that in the affidavits used on the motion, facts had been perverted. It was asserted that in the alleged sale to Basse & Hord of 14th December, 1849, the defendants only sold their own interests. Alling was not a beneficiary in the transaction. So far as the reversal of the Louisiana judgment was concerned, it was on the ground that they, the plaintiffs, had no claim on the merits of the case, as well as that the Court had no jurisdiction. Many facts had been suppressed by the plaintiffs in their affidavits. The plaintiffs had originally obtained the one-fourth share of the Brownsville property by fraudulent representations—they never paid in any consideration for the share awarded to them, and had never borne any of the expenses.

The Court reserved decision.

H. C. Gardner for plaintiffs; Lot C. Clark for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

1,000 U. S. 5s 1865.....101¼	250 Mich. S. & N. In. G.
5,000 Virginia S. 6s.... 91⅛	Stock ....c 47
1,000 Missouri S. 6s.... 81¾	100 do........b60 47½
6,000 E. R. 1st M. B....103	175 do..........c 46¾
5,000 do. 4 M. B. b30 83	100 do........s30 46¾
5,000 H. R. R. 3d M.... 91½	100 do........s30 47
5,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 98	160 do........... 46⅞
9,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₱	50 do........b10 47
c. 1m. S. F. C. b.100	50 Chic. & R. I. R..... 82¼
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b. 69	50 do........... 82¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. b.... 98¼	300 do........b3 83
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. b. 24	100 do........s30 83
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b. 93	100 do........b30 83¼
2,000 Del. L. & W. R. 1m. 100	100 do........... 82⅞
10,000 C. & Tol. S. F. b. 81	100 do........b10 83
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....103	100 do........s60 82¾
50 Artisans Bank..... 99	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip 84½
50 Pac. M. S. Co....s30 78	250 do........... 84¾
1,000 Bruns. C. L. Co.. 8½	100 do........... 84½
310 N. Y. Central R... 86½	50 do........s60 84¾
100 do........b10 86⅜	150 do........b10 85
200 do........b60 86¾	425 do........... 85
100 do........... 86¾	150 do........b30 85¼
200 do........s60 86½	50 do........b60 85½
50 Panama R........c.124	100 do........s10 85
113 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 12	50 Gal & Chi. R....s60 80¼
135 Erie Railroad...... 28	100 do........s60 80½
250 do........... 27⅞	350 do........... 80½
100 do........b60 28¼	150 do........... 80¼
200 do........b3 28	650 do........b3 81
50 do........s30 27¾	400 do........b30 81½
100 Hud. River R..b60 58½	100 do........b60 81¼
100 do........b60 58¾	50 do........... 80¾
100 do........s60 57⅞	50 do........b10 80⅞
15 do........... 58½	100 do........s20 80¾
100 do........b60 58½	150 do........s20 80½
200 do........s5 58	50 do........b10 80¾
300 do........... 58	100 do........b5 80¾
100 Harlem Railr'd b10 18½	150 do...........c 80⅝
25 do........... 18⅜	100 do........s60 80⅞
500 do........... 18	300 Clev. & Tol. R..... 46½
200 do........... 18¾	100 do........... 46¾
100 do........b30 18⅜	550 do........... 46⅞
200 Reading Railroad.. 46¼	100 do........s10 46⅞
470 Mich. Central R.... 67½	900 do........... 47
50 do........s60 67½	200 do........b30 47¼
450 do........... 67¾	50 b30........... 47⅛
200 do........b30 68	200 Chi., B. & Q. R..s30 90½
125 do........b60 68½	50 do........s60 90½
200 Mich. S. & N. In. R. 21½	75 do........... 90½
150 La C. & Mil. R..... 1½	100 do........... 90¾
300 Tol. & Wabash R.. 8½	60 Mil. & Miss. R...... 13
100 do........... 8¾	100 do........b30 13½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 91¼	50 Illinois Cen. R. S.. 86
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 90⅜	700 do........... 86½
100 Pacific M. S. Co. s30 79	100 do........s30 86½
500 New-York Cen. R.. 87⅛	50 do........b60 87
250 do........s3 87	50 do........... 86¼
50 Hudson River R... 58⅛	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 95
10 do........... 58	200 Gal. & Chic. R. b30 82
50 do........... 58½	150 do........... 81¾
140 Harlem Railroad.. 19	100 do........s30 81½
50 do........b60 19	626 do........... 81½
200 do........... 18½	100 do........b15 81½
100 Reading R......b30 47	300 Cleve. & Toledo R. 47¼
20 Michigan Cen. R.. 68	500 do........sn-w 47½
225 do........... 68⅛	300 do........... 47¾
50 do........b5 68½	300 do........b30 48
50 M. S. & N. I. R. b30 22¾	100 Chic. & Rock I. R.. 83¼
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30 48	50 do........s30 83½
300 do........... 48	50 do........b10 83¾
50 do........... 47⅞	150 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s60 90½
100 do........b60 48	15 do........... 91

Friday, Aug. 17—P. M.

The hesitation in the Stock Market, noticed yesterday as resulting from the large business and sudden advance of the day before, was succeeded to-day by another upward turn, and a very buoyant tone at the afternoon Board. Some further particulars of the second week's traffic on the Western roads were received about noon by telegraph, and the result being much in advance of all previous calculation on Illinois Central, and about up to yesterday's rumor on Galena, the figures sensibly stimulated the demand for these and other Western stocks at the second session of the Brokers and on the Street. The New-York roads participated in the advance, and a free demand was experiened for New-York Central and New-York and Erie. The receipts from traffic referred to, are:

On Illinois Central	Increase..$29,889
Galena	Increase.. 11,400
Toledo	900

The speculation continues to centre mainly on the Railway Shares, the orders for the Bonds of the several Companies, and for State Stocks, being of an investment or retail character. Some business was done in Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds at 81 ₱ cent., and in Erie fourths at 83, buyer 30 days. The recent demand for La Crosse Land Grants has fallen off to 24 ₱ cent. By private sale there is a good deal doing in some of the Western Railway mortgages and in Western City Bonds, not usually called at the Stock Exchange, and prices are generally improving. The Share market at 4 o'clock closed with much firmness at the following figures, compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid
N. Y. Central	86½	87⅛	Galena	80⅛	81¾
Erie	27⅜	28⅜	Toledo	46⅛	48¼
Mich. Southern	21¾	22⅞	Hudson	58⅛	58⅜
Ill. Central	84⅜	86⅜	Harlem	19	18⅜
Rock Island	82¼	83⅜	Burlington	90	91

The employment of Money to-day on demand loan is variously reported by the leading Brokers, some of them failing to use their own balances, while others were borrowers at 5½@6 ₱ cent. At the same time the business in discounts is rather light outside of Bank, owing to the comparative moderate offering of choice double-name bills, at from 6@7 ₱ cent., as in date. We hear of October and November bills (very prime, of course) at 6 ₱ cent., and December and January at 6½@7 ₱ cent. Fair lists of paper, single name, or with good indorsement, are done at from 7@8 ₱ cent, as in date. The Discount Market, as a whole, is rather easier than a fortnight ago.

The Exchanges for the European mail tomorrow were active in the fore part of the day, and a considerable business was done on London at 109⅞ at 60 days, and 110½ at sight, the latter against Bullion shipments, which will amount to $1,500,000 by the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, and the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre, together. French Exchange sold same as last week, at 5.14⅜f, at 60 days' sight. The market this afternoon closed quiet.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in August were as follows:

1860	$67,816
1859	37,977
Gain	$29,839

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the second week of August, ending the 15th inst., were:

Second week, 1860	$32,322
Second week, 1859	20,883
Increase	$11,439

The telegraph reports the receipts of grain at Chicago yesterday 300,000 bushels, of which the Galena delivered 50,000 bushels.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of last evening, thus notices the money market of that city:

"In monetary affairs there has been little or no variation since our last notice. The supply is abundant, and the rates are steady, at 4½@5½ ₱ cent. for call loans on stock securities; 6@6½ ₱ cent. for 60 and 90 days, prime indorsed bills, and 7 to 12 ₱ cent. for good signatures and names less known. The application of the banks are quite moderate, but capitalists are looking forward for better rates as the season advances."

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, in reply to a Southern paper, makes the following estimate of the crops of the Northwest:

"Illinois has grown not a bushel of wheat short of 26,000,000 and Indiana about 18,000,000. The wheat crop of Wisconsin will exceed 17,000,000, Iowa 14,000,000, Minnesota 5,000,000, and Michigan 8,000,000. Your estimate of Ohio, 25,000,000, is about correct; but many of her best informed citizens think her crop will reach 28,000,000. Thus you perceive that the seven Northwestern States have produced 118,000,000 bushels of wheat. The surplus that can be spared from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, after keeping abundance for bread and seed, will be equal to half of their whole crop. If your people in the South are likely to be destitute of bread they can draw on the 'Prairie State' for wheat enough to make two millions of barrels of flour, and shall still have enough and to spare.

As to corn, our State will produce 150,000,000 bushels. An ordinary crop would be 120,000,000. You must not judge the agricultural capacity or production of Illinois in 1860, by Illinois in 1850. During these ten years our population has doubled, and our farm products trebled, if not quadrupled. Steel plows, reaping and mowing machines, improved threshers, and other farming implements have increased the productive ability of the farmers, and 2,800 miles of railroad, constructed within ten years, have furnished a ready market for any man's products, and stimulated industry enormously. Fear neither famine nor famine prices; the West has the food in superabundance, and the Mississippi River and the great North and South Railroad, connecting Chicago and New-Orleans, by continuing rail, and crossing all your East and West railways, will transport to your doors all the breadstuffs and meats that the whole cotton-growing country may require, and at moderate prices."

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road, the following officers were reëlected; President Amasa Stone, Jr.; Vice-President, S. Witt; Secretary, G. B. Ely; Superintendent, H. Nottingham. The half yearly statement shows the gross receipts to have been as follows:

Six months ending July 1, 1860	$508,326 18
Six months ending July 1, 1859	453,485 32
Increase	$54,840 86

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$293,223 67
Payments	160,245 92
Balance	5,811,466 90

Receipts for Customs, $270,000. The payments include $50,000 California draft.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,330,432	$3,345,128	$3,496,782
Thrown on Market	1,573,347	3,521,703	3,469,775
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$37,644,822	$82,107,678	$72,933,147
Thrown on Market	44,138,938	81,085,770	72,894,031

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	2,437	$1,197,963	405	$161,154	487	$154,485
Mf. of Cotton.	1,048	310,601	362	94,007	264	60,126
Mf. of Silk...	1,437	1,344,115	41	32,004	53	36,634
Mf. of Flax...	554	110,197	71	15,525	99	21,618
Miscellan's..	1,665	221,663	72	9,566	136	12,433
Total.......	6,131	$3,184,529	941	$312,253	1,039	$285,246
		312,257				3,184,529
Total Entered...		$3,496,782	Total Marketed.			$3,469,775

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1860.—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been; 14 bbls. Ashes, 21,690 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bbls. Corn Meal, 74,778 bushels Wheat, 92,898 bushels Corn, 324 bushels Rye, 870 pkgs. Provisions, and 424 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES.—Sales; 60 bbls., in lots, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate, chiefly for Adamantine, at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A limited business was transacted today at unchanged prices, including sales of 165 bags Maracaibo and 270 bags Rio, at 15c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has attracted more attention, mainly at 21¼c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—There were 1,250 bales disposed of at steady rates.

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 230 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part at $13 75@$14 ₱ ton.

FISH—The market has been inactive, yet prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, to-day, and prices have declined. The demand has been fair at the reduced rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40 chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@	$5 20
Extra State	5 20	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30	@	—
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@	6 40
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	6 65

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including superfine at $5 00@$5 10 and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Western, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed. The demand has not been active. Rates of freight having again advanced, shippers have buen reluctant to buy freely, unless at materially reduced prices; sales transpired to-day of 72,500 bushels, including new white Western, at $1 30@$1 40, chiefly at $1 30@$1 33; new amber do. at $1 26@$1 29; new red do. at $1 23@$1 26; amber Iowa Spring, at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, part, at $1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 15; very choice white Kentucky (a small lot), at $1 55, an extreme price, and choice White Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good supply and request at, however, easier rates. The reported transactions add up 86,000 bushels, at 60½c.@61c. for unsound mixed Western; 61½c.@62c., chiefly 61½c., for sound do. do.; 66c. for round yellow; 67c.@69c. for yellow Western, and 70c. for white do., ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including State, at 38½c.@40c.; Western at 37½c.@39c., and Canadian at 37c.@39c., ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour bbls	255,016	238,053	281,373	220,324
Wheat, bus	3,191,276	1,692,752	2,438,213	1,360,338
Corn bus	11,794,391	3,290,464	10,416,872	2,490,183
Oats, bus	754,382	434,096	627,636	314,635
Rye, bus	97,623	42,416	25,140	8,219
Barley, bus	265,723	127,410	50,776	50,653

Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts of grain since the 1st of January, compare with 1859 as follows:

	Bushels.
1860	17,318,475
1859	6,777,403

HIDES—Business this week has been quite active. Dealers have operated to some extent to supply their most urgent wants. The market closes very firm, with an upward tendency in prices. The principal sales have been: 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 22c., 6 mos.; 8,000 Mexican and California, 20c.@21c., 6 mos.; 3,700 Central America, 18c., 6 mos.; 2,000 Texas, on private terms; 2,000 New-Orleans, 15c., 6 mos.; 1,600 Western Slaughter, on private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, on private terms.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been inquired for, at $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—There has been a fair demand throughout the week for Sole. Dealers are very firm in their views, and are not disposed to force their stocks upon the market.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LARD—Has been inactive, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased, at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19 37½; Old Mess at $18 62½; New Prime at $14@$14 12½, and, Old Prime at $13 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard is in demand. The day's transactions add up 500 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at old rates; 530 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite brisk to-day, 3,200 hhds. having been reported sold, including Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@8⅛c., with, since our last, 1,800 boxes Havana at 6⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21¼c., now held at 21½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of ship-room and the demand for accommodation have enabled shipowners to obtain a further advance. For Liverpool, fair engagements have been effected to day, at 3s. 3d. for Flour, and 11c.@11½c. in bulk and ship's bags for Grain, ₱ bushel; also, some engagements of Flour for next week were made, at 3s. ₱ bbl. For London, the amount of produce offering is less extensive, but rates are very firm, and tending upward. Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel. Shippers are anxiously expecting an increased supply of tonnage.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

MEATS.

Business has been limited, yet prices have been supported. Supplies are generally good, though Veal is not plenty.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	10	@	16
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report more activity in this line at our revised quotations:

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 50
Snipe, English, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25

FISH.

Supplies are moderate, as is likewise the demand. Prices favor sellers.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Bluefish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Green Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, each	12	@	16
Salmon, ₱ lb	37	@	44
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Trout, Brook, ₱ lb	37	@	44
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	31
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	15

VEGETABLES.

The market is well supplied and the inquiry is animated at our revised quotations:

Beans, ₱ half peck	16	@	20
Beets, new, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ head	5	@	10
Cauliflowers, each	12	@	37
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	10	@	20
Egg Plants, ₱ dozen	62	@	87
Green Corn, ₱ doz	8	@	15
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	7
Lettuce, ₱ head	3	@	4
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, Bermuda, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@	4
Peas, green, ₱ half peck	31	@	38
Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island	2 25	@	3 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 25
Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	10	@	15
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	—	@	12
Squashes, ₱ dozen	25	@	50
Spinach, ₱ peck	12	@	15
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	75	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	3	@	6
Turnips, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Watercresses, ₱ quart	3	@	5

FRUIT.

Most descriptions of Domestic have been in good request at the annexed rates:

Apples, new, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	@	2 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	5
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Grapes, Hot-house, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Lemons, ₱ dozen	18	@	31
Nectarines, ₱ dozen	31	@	50
Nutmeg-Melons, each	2	@	10
Oranges, ₱ dozen	18	@	50
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 75	@	3 50
Peaches, ₱ quart	8	@	37
Pears, ₱ quart	12	@	37
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	12	@	25
Pineapples, each	8	@	25
Plums, ₱ quart	6	@	25
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	12	@	75
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	12	@	18

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been moderately inquired for. Eggs have been quiet.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Butter, Orange Co.	23	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	14	@	19
Cheese, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Cheese, Pineapple, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, eight for	13	@	—
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'Brien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 155; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF GOD—NO. 131 SANDS STREET, Brooklyn.—Conference and Prayer Meeting every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock; every Seventh day, (SATURDAY,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Sabbath-school; at 1 o'clock P. M. Bible Class; at 3 o'clock P. M. Conference and Prayer Meeting. Public lectures—Elder M. B. Czechowski will lecture on the fulfillment of prophesy, Second Coming of our S. T. C., &c. Every First Day, (SUNDAY,) at 10 o'clock A. M., (in French,) at 2 o'clock P. M.—Po Polsku, (in Polish;) at 7 o'clock Evening, Bible Class, to investigate fulfillment of prophesy; Conference and Prayer Meeting (in English.) Seats free.

PREACHING IN THE VICINITY OF SEVERAL closed Churches, and of the 5th-av. and other Hotels. The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (formerly on Stanton-st.) will worship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., until their up-town church edifice is erected. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Sanderson, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHURCH OF THE APOCALYPSE.—*The Type of the Church. Waiting for the Coming of Christ. Also, the Devil and his Angels—their work and destiny, namely: Final Destruction.* Preaching on the above subjects by Elder W. Shepherd, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector of Grace Church San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) Aug. 19, Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pastors' first sermon to the children connected with the Sabbath-school, at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Stanton st. The Pastor, Rev. Wm. Lawrence, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *Christian Holiness*, and the Rev. Wm. McAlister, of 37th-st., at 3½ P. M. Service in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH REV. ROBERT McCartee, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Eli C. Bottsford, of Yorkville, N. Y., will preach in this Church, 22nd-st., between 6th and 7th aves., TO-MORROW, (SABBATH,) Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 4 o'clock, P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

TENT PREACHING.—THERE WILL BE preaching in the large Tent, in English, at 3, and in German at 4½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M., and Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock, at the junction of Broadway, 8th-av. and 58th st., near Central Park. All are invited.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24. Preaching SABBATH, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Elder Philo Hawks, of the Mariners' Church, Providence, R. I. The public generally (especially the unconverted) are affectionately invited to attend. The seats are all free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Prof. J. H. Knowles, of the Pittsburgh Conference. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer-Meeting at 6½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. ABEL STEPHENS WILL PREACH in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near the corner of 14th-st., TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 8 o'clock in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley place. Rev. L. H. Jones, of San Antonio, Texas, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. Heman Bangs will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. Inskip, at 7 P. M. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3 in the AFTERNOON.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock. P. M., by Rev. M. R. Vincent, Professor in the Troy University. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOHN McKINLEY, OF SCOTLAND, will preach at Palace Garden Music Hall, 14th st., near 6th Ave., to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and also at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

REV. H. W. RUGG, OF EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at their place of worship, Cumberland st., near Lafayette-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER, FROM INDIA, will preach in the Second Dutch Church, Tarrytown. Rev. Mr. Todd on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1860. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 33th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 10th-st. Public worship at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. A. STEVENS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW morning and evening in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF AGREEABLE address and extensive public acquaintance to take charge of a well-established Broadway billiard saloon; be a practical and honest man, with first-class reference and security, or money enough to take an interest. Address, private, CUE, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—To take charge of a small farm. The man must be a practical farmer and not afraid to work; the wife to do the general housework for a small family. Must be Protestants and without children. Address, for two days, C. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A young man who is quick, accurate and reliable, and who thoroughly understands accounts. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,397 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE. A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS had experience in a dry goods jobbing house; none other need apply. Address Box No. 997 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE, OR STOLEN, from the Astor House, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, about 3 o'clock P. M., a carpet-bag marked J. V. Lyon on the bottom, containing invoices, two or three notes, and several pieces of clothing. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the papers. Apply at the Astor House. JAMES P. M. STETSON & CO.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 16, IN THE 4:15 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, SIX HANDKERCHIEFS, with the initials J. E. W. embroidered on them. Whoever will return them to J. E. WESLEY, *Times* Office, will receive the thanks of the owner.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL WIDE-AWAKE COMMITTEE.—The various Wide-Awake Associations of the City and County of New York, are requested to send three Delegates each to the Central Committee Rooms, No. 618 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at eight o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization.

By order.

S. TOUCEY, F. A. TUCKER, A. C. HILLS, J. C. LAWRENCE, and E. IRWIN, Committee.

SILAS B. DUTCHER, Chairman.

D. E. Gavit, Secretary.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.
THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK
Contains a complete history of the action of Congress on the question of granting free homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, including the yeas and nays on all important questions relating thereto, showing that the Republican Party favor, and the Democratic Party oppose, that beneficent measure. Also the Message of James Buchanan, vetoing the Free Land bill, which passed both Houses of Congress at the last session.
For sale at THE TRIBUNE Office, and sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on the receipt of $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing. The best City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and six months. Call at No. 103 16th-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking bread, pies, biscuit; is a good laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference; no objections to country. Call, this day and Monday, at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway. Wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a most experienced servant as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has unexceptionable references for neatness, truthfulness and honesty, and is economical and competent in her kitchen. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COPYIST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as copyist. Writes a good, plain hand. Address LIZZIE, No. 200 East 15th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as child's nurse; lived four years in her last place; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st. No objection to travel to Europe.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewing; good references given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AS SALESWOMAN.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young lady that speaks perfect English and German, and has from childhood up always been in the business, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a fancy, millinery, or mantilla store, and has no objection to go almost any distance from this City. Address R.H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A young woman (Protestant) wishes a situation; is a good seamstress; is a girl of excellent taste, and would like to accompany a lady in traveling; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman, (Protestant,) wishes a situation; is an excellent seamstress and fitter; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is also a good nurse; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Wages not so much of an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. Elizabeth or Newark preferred.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for her wet nurse. Apply at No. 33 East 18th-st., the residence of her present employer.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in sadler's store, this week.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; is first rate at horses, and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman and to make himself generally useful by a respectable young man; would take charge of a small garden; has excellent City references. Address P. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY.—A young single man, (a Protestant,) who is well recommended by last and former employers, wishes a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; he fully understands the grooming, driving and treatment of horses; is also a good gardener, and in general an expert workman; wages reasonable. Address A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, till 21st inst.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WITH good reference wishes a situation as coachman in city or country; is a good driver, understands the care of horses and cattle; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, is a practical man, understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock; has had many years experience in this country. Address D. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its stages and departments, with the care of green-house and hot-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds, included; first class reference as to habits and abilities; can refer to the principal florist in the City. For further particulars, address E. D., in care of Mr. McIlvain, florist and seedsman, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—THE ABOVE parties wish situations; the man is a good farmer and gardener, understands the care of cattle, and is a good driver; the woman is a good cook washer and ironer, and an excellent dairy maid; has no incumbrance. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and capable man who fully understands his business, and having the best of City reference. No objection to a respectable boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen or address E. B., No. 827 Broadway, in the book-store, between 12th and 13th sts., for three days.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks and writes French and English well, writes a good hand and understands figures, desires a situation; is willing to work and make himself useful; has first-rate recommendations, and expects only a small salary. Address, for three days, L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, as collecter, in New-York or Brooklyn, or as traveling agent in some respectable business; the best of references can be given. Address J. E., Box No. 1,629 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
THE EMPIRE WATER IS A NATURAL APERIENT, a perfect Regulator and Blood Purifier.
It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases, the impurities of the blood, by its Alterative and Cathartic virtues. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it superior to any other Mineral Water.
Dyspepsia and Constipation cannot exist where the Empire Water is used.
It should be drank in the morning before breakfast for a Cathartic effect.
The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring, at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded, thus ☞
EMPIRE SPRING
The advertisement of the proprietors of the Congress Spring, complaining of spurious Mineral Water, is nothing but a drive at the Empire Water. We challenge comparison. See Analysis.
G. W. WESTON & CO., Proprietors,
Empire Spring.
Dépôt No. 13 JOHN-ST., New-York. Send for Circular.
Sold by druggists and hotels generally.

THE HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK
For 1860. 1 vol., cloth, 256 pages.
Contains the manly and able speech of the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Republican candidate for Vice-President giving his reasons for withdrawing from the Democratic Party in 1856. Price $1.
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IN THE CAMPAIGN WAR.
NOW READY:
THE NEW CAMPAIGN BREASTPIN.
ALL THE CANDIDATES.
The prettiest Campaign ornament yet produced. It is suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Millions of them will be sold. Price 50 cents. Samples sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Agents and jobbers supplied on extra liberal terms.
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Corner Park Row and Beekman-st., New-York.

BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.
THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK
Contains copious Extracts from the Official Report of Messrs. Howard and Sherman, who were sent by order of the House of Representatives to investigate the state of affairs in Kansas.
For sale at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price $1.

VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL.
Just received, a supply of these Medals in white metal. Price $1 each. TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five or $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

COAL.

COAL DURING THIS WEEK AT $4 50.
Furnace, Grate and Range Coal of superior quality, equal to any for domestic use. Weight warranted and delivered in all parts of the City in perfect order. Apply at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner of 27th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—GREEN MONSTER—THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN—FESTIVAL DANSANTE—EL TRAPEZO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HANDY ANDY—THRICE MARRIED—YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MONTE CRISTO—ALPINE MAID—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening — WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway —SAM COWELL'S COMIC SONGS, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Quebec today. On Wednesday and Thursday he went up the Saguenay River—the latter day on a fishing excursion. The voyage up the St. Lawrence was marked by the usual enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome on the part of the people on both banks of the river. Salutes were fired at various points, and flags were displayed profusely. The *Hero*, the Prince's vessel, ran on the rocks at the mouth of the Saguenay, and was considerably injured, causing her to leak at the rate of three feet per hour. The pilot, who is considered one of the best on the river, was subsequently put in irons. At Montreal, it is understood, considerable jealousy exists between the English and the French Canadian residents, growing out of the preparations for the reception, and serious difficulties, it is feared, may result. This apprehension is so great that the officers of the garrison there are not permitted to absent themselves, it being thought probable their services may be required to prevent tumult.

Our Washington Correspondent advances a theory relative to the alleged Abolition incendiary fires in Texas, which may be worthy of attention. He believes it not improbable that they have resulted from the extreme drouth which has prevailed in that State. At any rate the stories circulated are of the most exaggerated character. The statement that two thousand white Abolitionists were in Anderson County is only one specimen of the absurd fictions which have been promulgated. The total vote of the county last year was only 1,100, and it would not require so large a body of Abolitionists to frighten all the slaveholders out of it. Another theory of these alarms may be found in the fact that the Texans are very solicitous of inducing the Government to send a force of U. S. troops into the State. Meantime reports continue to reach us of outrages of various kinds throughout the State. At one point a young man had been hung, as alleged, for giving strychnine to slaves, with which to poison the wells. At another a preacher had been hung for being an Abolitionist. Two other persons had received the same delicate attention elsewhere. A significant commentary on all this excitement, however, may be found in the fact that the people of Henderson, although their town has suffered severely from fire, are reported to be unwilling to believe that any conspiracy exists.

Advices from Northern Mexico state that the Church party has taken possession of the Capital of the State of Chihuahua—the Liberal Governor and his Cabinet leaving for El Paso. Many of the wealthy citizens accompanied him.

Senator DOUGLAS has again started on his travels. He left Boston for Bangor, Me., on the 15th, touching at various points along the coast, where he was met by numbers of his friends and made brief addresses. At Bangor, however, the principal demonstration was made, and he delivered a speech of considerable length, an abstract of which we transfer to our columns. He reached Augusta on the 16th, where he also made a speech in response to the demonstrations of welcome on the part of his friends. The telegraph reports him as having arrived at Portland, on his return.

The Douglas Democrats and the Breckinridge Democrats are both holding their State Conventions in Virginia, and according to our telegrams the latter is making strenuous efforts to effect a union on an electoral ticket. The Douglas Convention, however, are disposed to be independent. They have adopted a resolution inviting Mr. DOUGLAS to visit Virginia; another reaffirming the Baltimore platform, and another declaring DOUGLAS and JOHNSON regularly nominated, and denouncing the Administration. A straight Douglas ticket will probably be put in nomination.

A State Convention of the Bell and Everett men assembled at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Thursday, and nominated a full electoral ticket, with candidates for some of the State offices. A Bell and Everett State Convention was also held in Illinois, on Thursday, at Decatur. A full State and electoral ticket was nominated, but no platform was enunciated.

The Bell and Everett Party held a large meeting in Jersey City last evening, which was addressed by Gov. HUNT, Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS and others. There was considerable enthusiasm. The meeting did not adjourn until it was near midnight

A case of supposed arson has been under investigation for some time by the Fire Marshal, which has resulted in holding one person to bail to answer the charge, and the implication of another who has not yet been arrested. The building No. 869 Broadway was burned in April last, and circumstances point to WILLIAM H. PERLEY, who occupied it as a cigar and liquor store, and to WM. G. LAMBERT, Jr., as having set it on fire,—the stock being insured for a great deal more than it was worth.

A branch of the case against Judge WATROUS, of Texas, for an alleged conspiracy in regard to certain lands—a case with which the public has been made well acquainted—was yesterday again before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate a commission to take testimony, obtained on the application of the plaintiffs about two years since, and which they now wish to have vacated. The case was argued at length, and the Court reserved its decision.

In the U. S. Circuit Court Judge NELSON rendered a number of important decisions, which will be found under the appropriate heading.

There was increased movement on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the turn of prices being upward 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, and from 1¼ to 2 ℔ cent. on the Western Shares. Money, in fair employment on demand loan, at 5½@6 ℔ cent., and very choice Discounts, 6@7 ℔ cent. Exchange active, at 109⅞, 60 days' sight, and 110¼, sight, on London. The export engagements of Specie by the *Kangaroo* and *Arago*, sailing to-day, are about a million and a half.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat and Corn were fair, but prices were generally lower. Provisions were more sought after; Pork was firmer. Cotton and Whisky attracted more attention. Sugars were quite brisk. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, the principal kinds of Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. The rates of freight to Liverpool were quoted higher, with fair engagements of Flour and Wheat.

NOT QUITE SO FAST.—The *Herald* thinks we may as well "pay the Japanese bill, and say no more about it." There's another Prince on his way, and as we shall have another hotel bill to incur then, it is better to settle old scores first. The Aldermen doubtless concur fully in this view of the case. The public, however, would like to know what they are paying for, first. They don't believe any such expense was incurred as they are required to meet,—nor will they believe it until they see the items. Give us the details!

The Corruption Outcry.

Some of our Republican friends seem to be sadly bewildered by the divisions of the Democracy. They have apparently forgotten who the candidates are against whom they are expected to wage war, and are turning their batteries upon private parties who are not candidates for any office whatever. THURLOW WEED seems to be the target for a good deal of this random practice. Some of the Republican clubs in Brooklyn have devoted themselves with great zeal and energy to his extinction. They denounce him in speeches and resolutions, and canvass his character and claims on public confidence, a good deal more zealously than those of DOUGLAS, BELL or BRECKINRIDGE.

We are not in the secrets of the Republican campaigners, and are scarcely competent, therefore, to pronounce judgment upon the wisdom of such a mode of conducting a political canvass. It may be all right. There may be profound wisdom and astute policy in thus turning upon their own ranks the artillery which is ostensibly aimed at the common enemy. But it is not apparent to outsiders. It looks very much, to disinterested observers, as if private resentments and personal spites were allowed to override devotion to principle and a wise regard for the common good.

The ostensible motive of these denunciations is a holy horror of official corruption. No sentiment can be nobler or worthier of encouragement. Nor is it worth while to inquire too closely whether those who are loudest in their denunciations are those whose hands are cleanest, and whose reputations are least tainted with suspicion in this respect. But we really don't see what is to be gained by bombarding Mr. WEED in this connection. He is not a public officer. He holds no position of trust under any Government, State or Federal. He is not responsible for the misdeeds of State officials,—of Governors, Secretaries, Senators or Members of Assembly. Possibly he may do what no private citizen should do, in influencing State legislation. But granting even the worst that is alleged against him in this particular, we do not see the wisdom or good sense of expending upon him the wrath that should fall elsewhere. It looks too much like an attempt to divert public attention from the guilty and *responsible* parties, by loud outcries against those who, whatever they may have done, have broken no oath and violated no trust reposed in them.

Beyond all question, there was great corruption in the last State Legislature. Senators and Assemblymen both betrayed their trust, and sacrificed the public welfare to their private interest. We have no doubt that votes in both Houses were bought and sold,—some for cash and some for shares in the schemes to be promoted. But the responsible parties in these transactions were the guilty *members*. They are the ones who should be held up to public indignation. It is against them that party censure should be directed. The citizens of Brooklyn need not go so far from home as Albany, to find a victim for their just indignation. Nor need they hope to cover the misdeeds of their own representatives, and thus secure their return to seats they have dishonored, by clamorous vituperation of Mr. WEED, or anybody else, so entirely beyond their reach.

The Republicans last Winter had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, and are thus naturally, if not justly, held responsible for whatever of corrupt legislation was enacted. But the record will show that these measures were all carried by Democratic votes, and that *five* Republicans to *one* Democrat voted against them. The truth is, the Democrats, being in a minority, neither recognized nor felt any responsibility for the legislation of the session. They acted exclusively in the interest of their party, or of their pockets, and considered it an admirable stroke of strategy to fasten upon the Republican Legislature as many unjust and odious acts as possible. They aided, therefore, steadily and actively, every one of the obnoxious measures which have so aroused public indignation, and considered their success as so much available capital in the pending political canvass. The Democrats, who are now loudest in their denunciation of the corruptions of last Winter, are the very men who voted for them and did everything in their power to secure their passage.

True, the Republicans ought to have been wise enough not to be led into so shallow a pitfall. They ought to have rallied and stood together as one man against these schemes of public plunder. But their party discipline was not sufficiently vigorous for such a movement. They could never get a caucus action upon the subject, and it is to this laxity of feeling on their part, rather than to special corruption in their own ranks, that the result is due. They are now paying the penalty. We hope that they will, at least, learn wisdom from their experience.

Candidates for the Senate.

The number of candidates for the United States Senate is increasing with great rapidity. Our neighbor GREELEY is openly in the field. He makes no secret of the fact,—but frankly avows his determination to "test his popularity" on that issue. He withdraws from the canvass for Governor, partly because he does not see his way very clearly to that post which Gov. MORGAN's coach stops the way, and partly because the Senate seems on the whole the most attractive place. Then, too, it would be such a splendid climax to his Chicago campaign,—to follow up SEWARD's defeat for the Presidential nomination by taking the chair from under him at Washington! The temptation is too strong for mere humanity to resist; and since he abandoned the vegetarian diet, there's a great deal of human nature in GREELEY.

The *Tribune* will take special interest hereafter in the selection of candidates for the State Assembly. On general principles, of course, and without the slightest reference to special interests, it will insist that great care be taken in the nomination of this important class of public officers. Politicians should not be permitted to have too much to do with the matter. As a general thing they are open to the suspicion of having some particular axe to grind,—and that axe is not precisely the one which the *Tribune* is holding on the grindstone. It is best, therefore, to give them a wide berth. Let *the people* elect the delegates to their nominating Conventions, and see to it that none but *honest* men, who don't believe in WEED and SEWARD, are candidates for the Assembly.

But our neighbor has a new obstacle to encounter. This Bell and Douglas fusion at Syracuse is not so simple and innocent a matter as it appears to be. The old stagers who manipulate the rump of the American Party, have not traded in politics twenty years for nothing. The *Express* has not been firing Douglas shot under the Bell and Everett flag for the last three months' gratuitously. They are to help give the vote of New-York to DOUGLAS, but they take their pay in Senate stock. Hon. JAMES BROOKS,—for whom Mr. GREELEY once before pulled some Congressional chestnuts out of the fire—is the fusion candidate for the Senate, and is to receive the support of the allied clans. The arrangement was made at Syracuse, and active measures are already on foot to give it practical effect. Gov. HUNT is in town to look after the details. Mr. BROOKS himself has also returned, and the fusion diplomacy is particularly active. There must be a union of forces on the Assembly candidates,—the Unionists generally having the selection,—in return for which their votes are to be cast for DOUGLAS and for the Kelley State ticket. What bloated English aristocrat was it who lately insinuated, that there was anything like bargaining and corruption in the party politics of the United States?

We have two editorial candidates in the field for the Federal Senate. We only hope "the best man may win."

Carnival of Cant.

If Dr. CHEEVER has failed to excite the sympathy of his own countrymen by his ferocious onslaughts upon America and her institutions, he does not seem destined to much better fortune in England. This is not his fault by any means, for he is surpassing himself in his efforts to wring supplies from the pockets of Anti-Slavery England. His first public discourse in London, which we published a day or two since, is quite a miracle of bad taste and bad feeling, and ought to have brought on quite a harvest of guineas to the mendicant martyr of the Church of the Puritans. Unhappily, however, for Dr. CHEEVER, the English public is gradually beginning to comprehend the position of affairs in America, to respect the grave difficulties of the question of Slavery, and to feel that the moral impertinence in which Exeter Hall has so long indulged on this subject, is really something worse than an impertinence.

Moreover, though Dr. CHEEVER and other apostles of his kidney can hardly understand it, honorable and sensible men in every country must experience a kind of disgust and repulsion at the spectacle of a philanthropist whose philanthropy begins abroad, while he reserves his misanthropy for his neighbors. Dr. CHEEVER imagines that intelligent Englishmen must be enchanted to listen to vituperation of America from American lips. He is grievously mistaken, and his experience of the 1st of August ought to convince him of the fact.

The 1st of August, as our readers know, or ought to know, is the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, a serious and noble national act, which cannot be degraded in the estimation of sensible men, even by the abuse to which it was on this occasion subjected by Dr. CHEEVER and his British friends. On the morning of that day the illustrious exile, the KOSSUTH of Union Place, was regaled at breakfast with an aromatic address, prepared for him by a knot of personages styling themselves the "Emancipation Committee of London." In the evening he was introduced to a meeting of worshipers at the Spafields Chapel, in Clerkenwell. The locality is not exactly the centre of London life and London influence, and the individuals congregated to meet the lion of the hour can hardly be said to have represented the flower of English society. Exeter Hall itself failed to do its duty. Lord BROUGHAM denied himself the felicity of girding at the United States; Lord SHAFTESBURY and Mr. BUXTON seem to have slumbered in blind unconsciousness of the light that has risen upon them. Parliamentary philanthropy was shamefully unequal to the occasion, making its appearance only in the form of a letter of "deep regret" from Sir SAMUEL MERTEN PETO, Knight and Contractor.

But all that the meeting lacked in weight, it made up in warmth. Dissenting ministers, patriots born out of their time, like Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS, a sort of British Thaddeus Hyatt,—and agitators retired from business, like Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, of Indian and Garrisonian fame,—fit audience made but few, for the peculiar oratory in which Dr. CHEEVER revels and excels. A certain Mr. SMITH opened the festival with a loud and long laudation of England as seen in Spafields Chapel, and delivered himself, with all the cheap unction of an irrepressible saint, of the novel doctrine that Slavery in America is an abomination which Spafields Chapel cannot endure, and which must therefore be instantly put down. A certain other Mr. CAMPBELL read a note from one Mr. THOMSON, (without a "p,") of New-York, indorsing Dr. CHEEVER as the American Boanerges, and begging Spafields to give him a "grand reception."

Let THOMSON be happy, for his petition has been granted. Spafields resolved that it loved Dr. CHEEVER and welcomed him to England, and Dr. CHEEVER forthwith proceeded to preach. Hard must be the heart which does not expand at the sight of any created thing enjoying the element for which it was created; and the most implacable of Southern extremists, the "Alabamian disruptionist" himself, we are sure, cannot peruse the discourse of Dr. CHEEVER on this auspicious occasion, without a glow of pleasurable sympathy. He so rolls and tumbles in his surging sorrows, like a boy in the billows on a Summer beach; he so trifles and toys with images of America's shame and dishonor and approaching ruin, like a kitten with a ball, that one forgets for a moment the intrinsic baseness of the spectacle in the bliss which beams from the brow of "Boanerges" in his glory.

How his hearers, too, must have thrilled with the proud consciousness of their own gentleness, justice and generosity, when he painted himself "and his Church" flying to their friendly embrace from the wrath of slave-ridden New-York! How they must have sighed with the tranquil resignation of elected souls in Heaven, at the vision which he disclosed to them of the American Republic going down to perdition like a steamer in a storm with all the fires put out in the furnaces! LUCRETIUS has described the satisfaction of the man who sits in a high tower on shore, and watches some dismasted ship toiling through the tempest far below him. Spafields tasted this satisfaction in its most elevated form on the 1st of August. What ecstacy can be imagined finer than the emotions of a British audience gazing on the following cheerful picture, for instance, of American politics:

> "A crime gibbetted by the law of God is taken by Christian surgeons from the gallows, is exhumed by Gospel resurrectionists, galvanized into a hideous life, and set among the living guests at the sacramental feast, as a suitable companion with Faith, Hope and Charity."

With all this rapture conferred on his audience and himself, however, "Boanerges" does not seem to have secured from Spafields the "material aid" which he has professedly sailed across the seas to seek. Nevertheless, there can, we think, be little question that the wisest thing he has ever done was to transport himself, and his woes, and his wrath, into the congenial atmosphere in which his dignified and delicate qualities of heart and head are now developing. He was evidently made for Spafields, and Spafields was made for him.

Unguarded Talk from Gov. Hunt.

Gov. HUNT ought to be more careful of what he says. In his recent speech at Buffalo, he is reported to have made some remarks as to the relation of his Constitutional Union party to the interests of freedom. "We," said he, "are *safer friends to freedom* than the Republicans are." Readers of *Kenilworth* will recollect RALEIGH's answer to Queen ELIZABETH when she quoted the proverb, "In the multitude of counselors there is safety"—that he had heard it intimated that the safety was for the counselors, rather than for the patient. In that sense, perhaps, Gov. HUNT and his party may be said to be "safer friends to freedom" than the Republicans. He doubtless meant, however, that the interests of freedom were safer in their hands than in Republican hands. What effect does he suppose it would have upon Mr. BELL's electoral vote, in those States where alone even Gov. HUNT can expect such a vote for him, if the people of the South should really be convinced that the interests of slaveholders were *less* safe with him than with Mr. LINCOLN? He knows, as we all know, that it would be injurious to the last degree, if not absolutely ruinous, and he never would have made such a statement, if he had thought for a moment that the people of those States would accept that view of the case. They know to the contrary, if he does not.

But he was speaking to a Northern audience and so he ventured upon the statement. How does he proceed to establish it? He gravely asks "Have the Republicans ever liberated a slave? Have they ever taken any steps to do so?" It would be cruel to force the Governor along that path of logic which leads from his question to the affirmation, that those are the safest friends of freedom who have liberated most slaves,—so we pass that. But suppose a Republican in the audience, if such there were, had put the question home to the Governor himself, what would he have answered? Perhaps he will inform us in his next speech. We will publish for him any detailed statement which he may make, of the names and residences of all the slaves set free by the "Constitutional Union Party," or of all the steps taken by that party to that end—giving him thus the benefit of a large circulation among a class of readers to whom such a statement would be a very singular and interesting piece of information.

Gov. HUNT looks at the interests of freedom as concerning slaves only, apparently. Republicans are apt to consider that the friends of freedom must look at the interests of white men and free men also. They think that freedom's friends are those who consider what will advance her interests throughout the Northern States and the great unsettled regions beyond the Mississippi, as well as in the South. We are none of us any too free, nor shall we be likely to become more so, by suffering the Government to be carried on in the exclusive interest of a few thousand slave owners.

But even confining the "friends of freedom" to those who have liberated slaves, or taken steps to do so, does not Gov. HUNT consider that excluding Slavery from Kansas is a step calculated to hasten their liberation? or does he still hold to that long-exploded fallacy that extending the area of Slavery weakens it? The present position of Kansas is due more to the efforts of the Republican Party than to those of any other; and the sight of its rapid growth under the means taken by the South and the Administration to bring about a different result, has aided materially to strengthen the hands of her friends, and overthrow the plans of her opponents. And when Kansas is finally admitted as a Free State, we venture to predict that it will be done by Republican votes, without any material assistance from Gov. HUNT, or his Constitutional Union Party.

But the Governor proceeds to charge upon the Republican Party that "they want this agitation kept alive for purposes of personal aggrandizement." If he meant this statement to apply at all to the masses of the Republicans of the country, he is either very ignorant of the facts, or he stated what he knew was not so. The masses of that party have no desire to keep this agitation alive. They desire that the question shall be settled as speedily as possible, provided it be settled rightly, and agitation is but a means, and not the most pleasant one either, to that end. But they have learned by experience, what Gov. HUNT once knew but seems now to have forgotten, that every attempt to settle it in any other way than in accordance with the views held of it by the Fathers of the country and the Founders of the Constitution, has only led to wider and deeper disturbance—and they propose therefore to have it settled on that ancient basis, of considering Slavery to be an evil—a local evil—to be dealt with and overthrown by the States where it exists, and the Constitution to be an instrument to establish liberty and not Slavery. wherever it extends. To settle it on that basis the Republican Party has been formed. Settle it upon that basis and no "purposes of self-aggrandizement" can prevail with the Republican Party to continue the agitation.

But perhaps Gov. HUNT will say that he refers only to the leaders of the Party. Indeed, he proceeds to say that "the Party is controlled by agitators and by men who do not desire the peace and harmony and safety of the country." It is very easy to make such a sweeping statement, but we doubt very much whether even Gov. HUNT would be bold enough to make that charge against individual leaders of the party to their faces. Who are the individuals to whom he refers? Does he charge Mr. SEWARD with not desiring the peace, and harmony, and safety of the country? He knows better. He has been a co-worker with him too long not to know better. Does he make that charge against Mr. LINCOLN—against the leading Republicans of the Senate or of the House, or the leading editors of the Republican Press? We do not believe he believes it of one of them. If so, let him name the man and bring the proof, and the speed with which that man will lose whatever control he may have in the Republican Party, will convince the Governor that the masses will never be willingly under such control as he alleges. If Gov. HUNT will try that course of proceeding, he will find it, no doubt, more difficult than making such general charges; but if he should accomplish that result in one single instance, he will do more good to the country than if he should set up his Constitutional-Union jack-o'-lanterns all over the country, as he has done at Albany, at Lockport, at Buffalo, and wherever he has spoken, in the vain hope of terrifying weak-nerved and limber-backed voters into silence upon the great question of the day.

Gov. Seward and John Brown.

Our readers probably remember the unscrupulous attempts that were made to inculpate Gov. SEWARD in the Harper's Ferry affair. Col. FORBES, who was the principal witness relied on to sustain this view of the case, asserted that he called on Mr. SEWARD and told him of BROWN's plans. This statement was seized upon by the Southern and the Democratic Press as proof that he was one of the original conspirators, and that BROWN was only putting in execution a plot to which Mr. SEWARD was a party.

We have hitherto seen no reference to these calumnies from Mr. SEWARD himself;—nor has it been generally known that he was examined as a witness before the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate. In the volume of testimony taken by that Committee, however, we find that he was examined, and that he gave the following account of the visit of FORBES, and of his conversation:

> He said that FORBES called upon him in the Spring of 1858, with a long story of great personal distress, involving himself and family. It was very incoherent, and he thought his visitor was "a man of an unsound or very much disturbed mind;" but he allowed him to go on with his experiences in Kansas, to see if he had any claim to charity. But when he reached his account of his difficulties with JOHN BROWN, and his letter to persons in New-England (the "humanitarians") who had not assisted him, as he claimed, Mr. SEWARD proceeds as follows:
>
> "At that stage of the conversation I interposed and arrested his statement, telling him (what was true) that from the beginning of the difficulties about Kansas until then it seemed to me that everybody who had anything to do with the Territory came to me for instruction and advice how to proceed, and that from the beginning I had determined that I *would have no consultations and confer with nobody, give no advice on the subject of what was done or to be done in Kansas*, because it was inconsistent with the relations that I maintained here, where I was to act as a Senator upon what was done in Kansas and advise what ought to be done by Congress; that I had listened to him so far in violation of that rule simply because he seemed to be in deep distress, and I was touched with the story he told me about his family, and was waiting to see whether he would state any grounds on which I could give him some money; that he had failed to do so, and that there the conversation must end; that he must leave me and see me no more. He went away."
>
> "Question—I understand, then, from your statement that *he made no reference to any purpose of Brown to make an attack upon any of the Slave States except as you have given it, in Kansas?*"
>
> "Answer. *None whatever.* On the contrary, until I read in Europe of JOHN BROWN's demonstration at Harper's Ferry, I *had no more idea of an invasion by John Brown at that place than I had of one by you or myself.* The thing was one of those occurrences which, as I suppose, happen often to all persons in our situation; certainly they do in mine. All kinds of erratic and strange persons call on me with all manner of strange communications and applications. This was one of them, and it passed out of my memory without leaving attached to it the least idea of any importance. FORBES told me nothing of any cotton speculation by any humanitarians or any body else. I state this in answer to a statement contained in his published letter."

This certainly is sufficiently explicit. We presume that nobody now believes that Mr. SEWARD, or any other responsible person, had anything to do with that invasion. If there is any incredulous person left, however, this statement must satisfy him.

The Coolie-Trade.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposes to encourage Coolie immigration as a means of suppressing the African Slave-trade. He suggests in his diplomatic circular recently published, that a plan of emigration from China should be devised by the agents of European nations in conjunction with the Chinese authorities; and for the execution of this plan he asks the active coöperation of the United States Government.

The horrors of the Coolie-trade are now quite as proverbial as those of the Slave-trade, and any step towards arresting the atrocities committed in Chinese ports will be regarded with satisfaction by all right-thinking people. We shall rejoice to hear that European representatives and the Chinese authorities have succeeded in establishing such a system of emigration as to render it impossible any longer for avaricious mandarins to inveigle laborers on board receiving ships under false pretexts, and torture them if they are rebellious, and for still more culpable Spanish agents to carry away, by force, these unhappy creatures from their homes.

But the arrest of these and other abuses is only half the battle. No one need be told that between the life of a Chinese laborer in Cuba, indentured to an inexorable master for ten years' service, and the life of a slave, there is little distinction to be drawn. If there is any preference in the two positions, it is in favor of the slave, whose master may be supposed, from motives of interest, if not of humanity, to take decent care of his property. But it is otherwise with a laborer under contract of service for a certain number of years. In his case it is the master's interest to make the most of his laborer,—and that he does so, the terrible mortality among Chinese coolies in Cuba affords overwhelming testimony.

The Government of this country cannot consistently consent to the legalization of coolie emigration until some substantial guarantee is given by Spain, that the transportation of Chinese laborers to Cuba and Porto Rico shall not be the Slave-trade under another name. In the English and French West India Islands there are laws specially enacted for the protection of immigrants, and responsible Government officers are specially appointed to see that the rights and liberties of the laborer are not infringed by the Proprietors to whose care they are temporarily confided. When laws similar to these are enacted and faithfully executed in Cuba and Porto Rico, all objections to coolie immigration will be withdrawn, for there can be but little doubt that this immigration, conducted upon righteous principles, might be made an incalculable blessing both to the coolies and to the western islands they are predestined to people.

STRAINING AT A VERY SMALL GNAT.—One of our religious exchanges dwells upon the evil consequences of the *regattas*, which are becoming so fashionable among the students of several of our leading colleges. It remarks that they lead to betting upon the speed of boats,—sometimes to drinking beer and other stimulants for recovery from fatigue and exhausted strength, and to heavy expenses from the paternal pocket. It rejoices to learn, therefore, that the Faculty of Yale College have taken steps to remedy the evil and have forbidden the students to engage in sports of this kind.

We should be very sorry to believe that this is true. The objections urged are utterly puerile as against one of the most healthful and innocent amusements to which college boys can possibly resort. Betting is not a mortal sin, and the morals of students have been known to survive a glass of beer. Besides, boat-rowing is not the only kind of exercise which involves fatigue, or which incurs the fearful risk of creating a degree of excited rivalry which may seek relief in a wager. Kicking foot ball has very much the same effect, and riding on horseback has an equally demoralizing tendency. If boys are never to be brought within reach of temptation, they must be made monks at once,—with what results experience very fully shows.

We hope these regattas will be encouraged and multiplied. They should not be permitted to interfere with the studies of collegians,—and if properly conducted they will essentially aid them. But our students of all classes need active exercise in the open air,—much more of it than they get, or ever will get, without the stimulus of some such attractive amusement as this. And that journal renders a very poor service to morals or religion, which seeks to suppress it on the ridiculous grounds we have mentioned.

China and the West.

We have advices from China to the 15th inst. One thing only is clear in the chaos of uncertain intelligence which reaches us by this arrival, and that is the more than moral certainty that the Chinese authorities have prepared themselves for a vigorous defence of the Pei-ho forts and of the road to Peking. The rumors of last year, which filled the Taku forts with gray-capped Russians, have given place now to stories of Chinese astuteness and capacity, and to pictures of the preparation which China is making to repel by force of arms the insolent assumptions of the Western Powers. It seems to be commonly conceded that the forts of the Pei-ho have been well and sagaciously armed since the attack of last year, and that the Chinese troops, having once "smelt powder" in actual warfare with Western forces, are not to be despised as combatants in the now impending strife. They have at least learned that if British and French balls carry death with them, Chinese balls, when equally well-aimed, may be equally trusted to disturb and disorganize hostile ranks. When we consider that the Chinese population numbers more than three hundred millions, and that Europe itself with America, is no more safe from a military movement of this colossal mass than the Roman Empire was from the awakened energies of the Germanic barbarians, it is easy to see that the Chinese war, of 1860, may possibly take its place among the great secular convulsions which have changed the face of human history.

RESULTS OF A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.—Southern politicians continue to beat the disunion gong, and here and there a Northern man may be found who is frightened at it. The most direful consequences are predicted as certain to follow a Republican victory. The *Herald* insists that all the slaves will be instantly liberated, and that we shall have a general carnival of plunder, butchery and unbridled lust. If the *Herald* believed any such thing, it would instantly advocate LINCOLN's election; for it lives and thrives in the midst of just such commotions as it predicts. But it only hopes to frighten silly old women in dress-coats by its blatant nonsense, and therefore keeps it up.

Meantime Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, who is one of the most radical and decided of the Anti-Slavery Republicans, thus sets forth *his* idea of the results that would follow a Republican victory:

> "And when we succeed—what then? Shall we return evil for the injustice and calumny to which Republicans have been so continually subjected? No, gentlemen, no!—we will try to prove that the success of a party may be the success of the whole people; that the triumph of our cause is compatible with the best interests of the whole country; our triumph will prove us just to every portion of it, and generous to every person who bears the name of an American citizen. *Shall we invade, in the spirit of sectionalism, the rights of any State? No Republican dreams of it.* We shall stay the extension of Slavery certainly, but we shall respect the Constitution and every constitutional obligation. And when this intent shall become apparent—*when the bugbear of Federal interference with the internal concerns of the States shall be expelled from the public mind by an honest and patriotic Republican Administration*—who can doubt—I certainly do not doubt—that the days of our old concord and mutual good-will will return, and that under the Constitution we shall find Tranquillity, Liberty and Union? In bringing about such happy result, you may rest assured of my earnest coöperation. In such a noble work, I am ready to go with you as far as the farthest."

This does not sound like an invasion of Southern rights. It is not easy to imagine what more than this the most zealous champion of the Union and the Constitution could desire.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEES.—Our readers may remember that some months since a committee of seven members from each Board of the Common Council was appointed to attend the Sanitary Convention at Boston. They went thither,—staid one day and came back. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for expenses. The whole amount was drawn and disposed of somehow. The following statement of the actual expenses of the committee *per capita*, which comes to us from a reliable source, will show what became of it:

Going and returning fares, including charges for an entire state-room and meals, amounted, per individual, to......	$11 00
Add total carriage hire, (50 cents per hour, Boston rate,) between railroad station and hotel	1 00
Hotel bill for a day and a half............	3 75
Incidentals..............................	4 25
Total for each individual................	$20 00
Total for 14.............................	$280 00

The balance, $2,200, went into the hands of the individual members of the two Committees.

Minor Topics.

—In Massachusetts, in Webster County, they have a lake which is unrivaled for scenery and chowder. The only difficulty is, how to get there —not that the way is not plain enough to horses and oxen, but to men it is difficult—the reason being that they cannot pronounce its name. A great many people have nearly accomplished the lockjaw in the experiment. It is called Lake Chaubunagungamaug.

—Very small men, in respect of mental stature, are sometimes named after great men. Thus, out West, there is a man called HENRY CLAY DEAN, who, in a speech the other day, in Iowa, used the following language: "Since the crucifixion of Christ there has not been so benevolent an institution known among men as African Slavery." His audience was small, but decidedly Democratic. It is well to know that they hissed the speaker very loudly.

—It would appear from the following extraordinary assertion, in one of the foreign papers received by the *Persia*, that the Druses are the most formidable critics in the world: "Col. CHURCHILL, the author of three large volumes on the Lebanon, spends every night on board a British frigate, fearing the perils of a longer residence on shore." It is a very wicked thing, certainly, to write "three large volumes" on any subject, and the awful example of Col. CHURCHILL may serve as a warning to reckless authors, that even in this world the penalty of their misdeeds may sometimes overtake them.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of War's Operations in Cold Iron—Capt. Meigs and the War Department—Nepotism and Sectionalism—Political Matters—The Texas Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The bargain in relation to the purchase of hollow cast cannon, which was the main subject of my last letter, furnishes the key to a clause in the Civil Appropriation bill, which, when discovered, was considered sufficiently startling to be communicated by telegraph to the New-York Press, and which considerably exercised the Administration organs at the time. The clause referred to relates to the purchase of patented arms, and the right to use and apply such patents, which purchase is prohibited without a positive law of Congress authorizing the same, and making a specific appropriation therefor. It is understood that this salutary and timely clause was introduced at the instance of the able, fearless and incorruptible Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi,—a man whose Roman firmness and integrity of character command the respect of those who differ from him most widely and deplore the sectional narrowness which binds his fortunes to the black flag of Slavery propagandism. The scrupulous fidelity and honesty of purpose with which he administered the affairs of the War Department for four years would lead us to expect that he would be shocked at the monstrous and appalling enormities of his successor, and that he would resort to the only practicable remedy to arrest the evil.

The clause referred to points unmistakably to the usurpations of the War Department, and its passage is an emphatic condemnation, by both Houses of Congress, of its mal-administration. It is no cruel attack upon the inventive genius of the country, as has been falsely insinuated, but a protection of honest inventors from the cunning rapacity of middle-men and official jobbers, by leaving to the nation the just reward of their genius and labors, and delivering them from the capricious and arbitrary impulses of incapable and irresponsible officials. Congress alone had the power to provide a remedy for such abuses. In the earlier and better days of the Republic, the presumption was in favor of the fidelity and honesty of a Cabinet officer; and it was then that the practice of expending appropriations in the various departments, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, was introduced. But now the presumption is no longer in favor of official integrity, and the experience of the last three or four years has constrained Congress to change the form of its enactments, in order to protect the Treasury from the depredations of its sworn guardians.

At the recent session we have seen not only the prohibition just referred to adopted, but the name of an army officer inserted in an Appropriation bill, in order to wrest the expenditure from the tender mercies of the Secretary of War and his minions. The President and Cabinet demurred, and at length hit upon an expedient by which they hope to cheat Congress and the country out of the guarantee which was taken for the faithful disbursement of the appropriation. Whether they will succeed, or not, remains to be seen; and, at any rate, they have an ugly customer to deal with in the person of Capt. MEIGS. I learn that he will not yield the point he has raised with the Secretary, as he regards himself as having been appointed by Congress, and as to this matter holds himself independent of the President and Cabinet. The President, having signed the bill, is certainly bound in honor, if not in law, to carry out the wish of Congress, in letter and spirit; although the impression prevailed that the Legislative department had usurped the Executive function, in designating the Superintendent of the work, for the completion of which the appropriation was made. But whether Congress were right or wrong in this call, the fact cannot be disguised, humiliating as it is to American pride, that the precaution taken as to this disbursement was superinduced by the well-grounded mistrust of a member of the Cabinet, to whom the President clings, notwithstanding that he has become obnoxious to the most degrading suspicions.

But let us hope that these things will not continue much longer, and that the present system of nepotism and sectionalism in the distribution of patronage will receive a death-blow at next Presidential election. No one can doubt that there is an overwhelming necessity for a radical reform—a reform demanded by every consideration of private justice and public expediency.

Not the least curious and interesting fact connected with the new mode of purchasing cannon, adopted by the War Department, remains yet to be stated. The founders who have heretofore made good and serviceable cannon, according to the old method, and who are not interested in the Pittsburgh bargain, were naturally averse to a scheme which subjected them to much trouble and expense, for which another was to receive compensation. In the course of a correspondence that ensued upon an arbitrary attempt of the Secretary of War to annul contracts honestly entered into, a letter from one of these persons, relating to the previous history and purchase of cannon for the army, and which, according to usage and propriety, should have been referred to the Ordnance Bereau, if containing matter with which the Secretary was not familiar, was, in spite of common courtesy and decency, refused by that functionary to the Pittsburgh contractor, for a report to regulate the action of the Department. Have we not thus introduced into one of the executive branches of the Government a confidential adviser and counselor unknown to the Constitution and laws, and wholly irresponsible to either? Does it not indicate a most extraordinary and intimate relation between the head of a department and a contractor for public supplies to be purchased by that Department?

I have thus far attempted to illustrate the adroit financial tact of the Secretary of War, as exhibited in the purchase of supplies for the Government. As a distributor of office, as a dispenser of justice between man and man in the army, in their struggles for preferment or petitions for mercy, he has displayed the same narrow selfishness—the same prejudice and preference for Southerners generally, and for Virginians especially. Has a vacancy occurred in the Adjutant-General's Department? It is filled by a Virginian. Is there a vacancy in the Pay Department? It is filled by a Virginian. Is the office of Quartermaster-General vacated? It is not only filled by a Virginian, against a fair construction of law, but to the degradation of a whole corps, and particularly of eleven officers senior in service to the individual appointed, and of whom many had rendered distinguished and meritorious services in that branch of the Government. Recently two officers were tried by the same court-martial. One was convicted of "drunkenness on duty," and sentenced "to be cashiered." The other was convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced "to be cashiered, and to be forever incapacitated from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the military service of the United States." The sentence of the former is confirmed by Secretary FLOYD, and he is dismissed from the service, for a lesser offence, because he is a native of New-York, and appointed from Ohio; while the latter, convicted of a higher offence, and subjected by the Court to a severer sentence, has the punishment remitted to two years' suspension, because he is a native of the District of Columbia, and appointed from Texas. It is thus apparent, that according to Secretary FLOYD's code of ethics, a man who is once convicted of inebriety, can never atone for the offence, provided it was his misfortune to have been born north of Mason and Dixon's line; while a man of Southern origin, who forfeits the character of an officer and a gentleman, may recover both by two years of recreation in the moral atmosphere of Texas! Is not this matter worthy the investigation of psychologists and moralists? Content to leave the question to their scrutiny, I dismiss it for the present, together with the distinguished public functionary, whose official action gave rise to it.

The statement telegraphed from this city some days ago, that Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, proposed writing a letter counseling a fusion between the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS in his State, was true at the time of its publication; but I am informed that he has since changed his purpose.

The Douglas Party in North Carolina having determined to run a ticket, it may be set down as morally certain that the State will go for BELL and EVERETT. The State election just held, shows a loss of ten thousand votes since last year, with the Democratic tide still ebbing. Thousands voted for ELLIS who will vote for the Douglas ticket. My information from that quarter warrants the statement that the Douglas men prefer the success of BELL to that of BRECKINRIDGE. The same is the case in Virginia, where DOUGLAS is still stronger than in North Carolina. The taint of disunion has been the ruin of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy.

I think it not improbable that the great fires which have occurred in Texas have resulted from the extremely dry weather which has prevailed. Nothing is so easy as to alarm a slaveholding community, and when a reign of terror is once established no statement or surmise is too extravagant for belief. The story in the morning papers that two thousand white Abolitionists were in Anderson County is a specimen of the absurd fictions which prevail when the fears of the slaveholders become aroused. By reference to GREELEY'S Almanac, it will be seen that the total vote of that county last year, for both HOUSTON and RUNNELS was only about 1,100; and if there be half that number of slaves, twenty abolitionists would be all sufficient to frighten their masters out of the county. The slaveholders are as brave as other men, but the misery is, that they know not what or when to fear, and like the wicked, they flee when no man pursueth. As to the fires, a slaveholder calls my attention to the fact that the conflagration of houses and haystacks in the neighborhood of Charlestown instantly ceased on the dispersion of Gov. WISE's valiant troops—a fact which clearly proves that the lovers of mischief in that quarter kept up the excitement, either from wantonness, or for the mercenary purpose of protracting the stay of the troops, and thus keeping up a valuable home market. The Texans know the value of an army to a frontier settlement, from experience, and it is not impossible that the sharpers in the eastern section of the State, which is not exposed to the incursions of the Camanches, have hit upon this happy idea of a negro insurrection, in order to draw the attention of Government to that neglected, but highly deserving community. I believe it was Gen. HOUSTON who charged the Texans with raising a great noise about Indian depredations, and probably stimulating them, in order to make a standing army necessary. So I shall be pardoned for the suspicion above thrown out.

OBSERVER.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Bell and Everett Meeting in Jersey City.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HUNT.

Last evening there was a large gathering of those favorable to the election of the Bell and Everett ticket. During the evening Clubs arrived from all sections of the lower part of the State. Each one was accompanied by a large bell and pyrotechnics, and in marching through the city made a grand display. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, which was thronged in every part, when WILLIAM H. JANEWAY was called to the chair, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was approved.

Resolutions were then read, approving the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and calling upon all conservative men to unite against the "sectional Republican Party." They were unanimously adopted amid loud cheers, the Seventh Regiment Band playing a patriotic air.

Ex-Gov. HUNT, of New-York, was introduced as the next speaker. He was received with protracted cheers; and when order was restored, proceeded to say that he was proud of standing before such an audience on such an occasion. They were there to speak with the men of New-York against sectionalism in any shape. That the Republican Party was a sectional party none could doubt it, and in order to break it down it became the duty of all good men to unite against it. Mr. HUNT discussed at length the principles of the Republican organization, deducing that they were wicked and dangerous. He then remarked that in order to build up a fort against it, intended to break it down and crush it out, good men, not many weeks ago, had met at Baltimore, and nominated JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, as candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. [Cheers.] At the head of this party was JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, [renewed cheers,] and his name was the best indication of the purity of the Union organization. After deprecating sectionalism in every form, and calling upon all friends of the Union to rally against Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. HUNT retired amid loud cheering.

Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He, at considerable length, defended the Union Party. He was repeatedly cheered. Other speeches followed, and the meeting did not break up until near midnight.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON HIS TRAVELS.

His Progress through Maine—Reception and Speech at Bangor.

The Boston *Post* gives a detailed report of the movements of Mr. DOUGLAS in Maine. He went from Boston to Bangor by boat, touching at Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Searsport, Bucksport and Hampden, on the route, at each of which places he was met by numbers of his admirers. The principal demonstration, however, was at Bangor, where he made the following speech:

My thanks are due to you and to this vast audience for the honor I have received on this occasion. I appear here by invitation of the committee to speak upon the political issues of the day, and to compare notes to see if the political principles of Maine are the same as those of the Northwest. Any political creed which cannot be proclaimed in any portion of our confederacy must be essentially wrong. So long as we live under the Federal Consitution, every political creed founded upon the Constitution must be one that can be proclaimed wherever the American flag floats over American soil. We cannot close our eyes to the fact (however much we may desire it) that the threatened evils of sectional parties, against which our fathers warned us, have fastened upon the country. We have now a great Northern sectional party appealing to Northern prejudices, against the South and Southern institutions. And we have a Southern sectional party, growing small by degrees, appealing to Southern passions and Southern prejudices, and Southern ambition, and against Northern people and Northern institutions. The Northern sectional party demands that the Government shall interfere for the prohibition of Slavery where the people desire to have it. The Southern sectional party demands that the Government shall maintain and protect Slavery where the people don't want it. We desire to have the Government interfere in favor of the popular will, because the people will support Slavery wherever they want it, and will prohibit it where they don't want it. We already see the injurious effects of the sectional agitation in the appeals to Northern pride on the one side and to Southern passion on the other, and the total neglect by Congress of all the material interests of the country. What has Congress done for a long series of years besides discuss the Slavery question. Four years ago we had three candidates for the Presidency, and each was pledged by his platform and his writings in favor of the Pacific Railroad. The people concluded that whichever party succeeded they were sure of having a railroad to the Pacific. Four years have elapsed, and we have no Pacific Railroad. Ask your Representatives about it, and they will tell you that the bill was lost for want of time. The Pacific Railroad, which everybody wanted, and to which everybody was pledged, we could not have. The Treasury reports from year to year show a deficit of $20,000,000, and at the close of every session we have a bill to authorize the issue of treasury notes, and the promise that the tariff will be revised at the next session. At the next session the negro question comes up on the first day, and continues to occupy the attention of Congress till the end of the session, when we have to authorize another loan. I appeal to you if these are not facts—historical facts. Your Representatives say that a majority of both Houses of Congress favor a French spoliation bill, but it is lost for want of time. The negro question exhausts the time, and it must wait till the next session. If you want to change the name of a vessel, and a bill three lines long is reported for the purpose, a man gets up and makes a speech on the negro question. Another man then gets up, and so on till the end of the session. So it is with the river and harbor improvement bills. There is no time to attend to the affairs of the white man. The negro takes it all. Are not these facts true? Are not these stubborn facts, which no man can deny? Now, what is the remedy for this evil? There is but one remedy. Banish the negro question from the halls of Congress, and remand it to the people to settle it for themselves—remand it to the people, whose business it is—and you will have time to consider the material interests of the country. Let me ask you why should Congress take charge of the negro question. Does the Constitution authorize or permit it? By the Constitution the subject of domestic affairs, including the relations of husband and wife, master and servant, father and child, are local questions over which Congress has no control. The Federal Government was created for federal purposes. The Constitution vests in the Government certain powers, every one of which are federal and not local. Why not confine the action of Congress to the few federal powers for which the Federal Government was instituted. If we do that Congress will have time to attend to public affairs. What harm can befall the country if the question is left out of Congress? I know what will befall certain politicians who cannot get into power upon any other question. But I am not certain that the country would suffer if they were left at home.

Mr. DOUGLAS referred to the suggestion that it was hazardous for a Presidential candidate to make speeches, and said that he was not afraid to avow his sentiments against sectionalism everywhere—the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. He desired to put down both of these sectional parties. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was not a new doctrine. It was for this that our fathers asserted their independence, and which caused the American revolution. If our fathers were right in the revolutionary war, the Democratic Party is right now in claiming the right of the people of the Territories to decide all their domestic questions to suit themselves. That's the doctrine I hold in the West; that doctrine I avow in the South; I want to know if it is good Democracy in Maine? [Cries of "Yes."] The Government can be administered on no other principle. The Lecompton Constitution was defeated by Democrats, Whigs and others, who renounced their opinions for the sake of Popular Sovereignty. Every Republican in Congress voted for the Crittenden bill. He wanted them to hold to the principle now. The argument that the people of the Territories cannot make good laws, was the argument of tyrants and the enemies of free institutions, the world over.

The people of the Territories have consciences as well as you. Can they not govern themselves before they go there? Did they lose all the sense they had in crossing the Missouri river? What do you know of the wants of the people of Nebraska? You never went there. I hold that an American citizen does not forfeit the right of self-government when he goes into a Territory. There are two national and two sectional parties in this country. The former can be trusted to administer this Government. The sectional parties cannot. You all remember the great contest of 1850. When the two sectional parties brought the country almost to the verge of destruction, the compromise measures were adopted and peace was restored. The principle of those measures was non-intervention by Congress in the rights of the people in the Territories. Every Whig and every Democrat in the country was pledged to this doctrine in 1852. Are they all pledged to it now? The only limit to the power of the people is that their laws shall be subject to the Constitution. If a Territory passes an unconstitutional law the Supreme Court will declare it null and unconstitutional.

I am truly grateful to you for the profound attention and respect with which you have listened to me. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I shall carry the remembrance of it home to my beloved prairies.

Mr. DOUGLAS then retired amidst the applause of the audience. He spoke about an hour and a-half, and was heard with the closest attention. His speech covered much that he has already said during his present tour in New-England.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Friday, Aug. 17.

Mr. DOUGLAS stopped an hour in this place to-day, and made a speech. He is on his way to Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 17.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here this afternoon, and was introduced to the people by Mayor HOWARD. He made a lengthy speech.

Virginia Politics.

THE DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION IN STAUNTON.

STAUNTON, Va., Thursday, Aug. 16—P. M.

The Douglas Convention has organized. HENRY L. HOPKINS was chosen President. The indications are that a straight Douglas ticket will be selected.

A special dispatch to the Alexandria *Gazette* says: At Staunton, at the afternoon session, several propositions for a compromise were made, but were overwhelmingly rejected. The Convention has adjourned till to-day. DUNCAN MCRAE, of South Carolina, spoke to a large crowd last night.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Convention have adopted a resolution inviting Mr. DOUGLAS to visit Virginia; also, a resolution reaffirming the Baltimore Platform; declaring DOUGLAS and JOHNSON regularly nominated, and denouncing the Administration.

Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.

STAUNTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Convention has transacted but little business to-day beyond appointing a Conference Committee, which is conferring with regard to the compromise, but it is the general impression that there is not the slightest chance of a reconciliation.

The Douglas Convention will probably frame a clear Douglas ticket to-night.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

After much discussion a Committee was appointed to correspond with Staunton, with a view of settling the differences. The idea was advanced that a refusal would damage DOUGLAS.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Friday, August 17—P. M.

A resolution was offered in the Convention this afternoon to instruct the electors that if necessary to prevent a Republican triumph they cast the vote o the State for either of the other candidates.

A resolution was adopted, reaffirming the Charleston platform, except as regards Cuba and the Pacific railroad.

Senator HUNTER addresses the Convention to-night, and Senator MASON to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Friday, Aug 17.

An anti-Douglas spirit is decidedly manifested today. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The first declares in favor of the Slavery section of the National Platform, etc.; the second provides for the presentation of an address; the third, for the organization of a Central Executive Committee, and of an Electoral ticket; the fourth calls for County organizations; the fifth requests Messrs. WISE, HUNTER, MASON and SMITH to canvass the State.

The Convention repudiates the Pacific Railroad.

WILLOUGHBY NEWLIN made a violent disunion speech which was received with much applause.

Mr. SMITH, from the Conference Committee reported at four o'clock that no arrangement had been made at Staunton, but that the Douglas Convention had appointed a Committee of five to correspond with the Committee of this Convention.

THE PROSPECT OF UNION.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 17.

A telegram to the *Whig* says that when the message from Charlottesville was received at Staunton, for a Committee of Conference, a feeling prevailed that the Breckinridge men should come to them if they wished to settle the differences.

A dispatch to the *Enquirer* says that such a proposition will not be entertained by the Breckinridge men.

Ohio Bell and Everett State Convention.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Bell and Everett State Convention met yesterday and nominated a full electoral ticket, and candidates for Attorney-General and Member of the Board of Public Works. No nomination was made for Supreme Judge. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Republican Party of Ohio in their effort to nullify the laws, through the agency of the Supreme Court: that their repudiation of Judge SWANN for sustaining the Fugitive Slave law, and their renomination of Judge BRINKERHOFF, merits the rebuke of law-abiding people; and that every conservative Union man so vote as to secure the defeat of Judge BRINKERHOFF. Speeches were made by Col. VAN TROMP, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL and Gen. LESLIE COOMBS.

Illinois Bell and Everett State Convention.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Bell and Everett State Convention met at Decatur yesterday. Twenty-six Counties were represented by 92 delegates, who nominated a full State and Electoral ticket. No Platform was adopted. They simply resolved to do all in their power to elect BELL and EVERETT.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Depôt, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

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Readers, peruse the following statement, and then judge of its facts for yourself:

Abram Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a well-known citizen there, had suffered from Dyspepsia for some years, without permanent relief, until he tried AYER'S PILLS, which, taken according to the directions for this complaint, restored him to health in a few weeks. After an interval of some months, he has had no return of his complaint.

Geo. W. Cross, of Harmony, Texas, had an eruption on his neck, shoulders, back and legs, which covered about one-third of his body. It kept the parts affected covered with a scab, and being often a raw sore, was, of course, very troublesome and distressing. It so much impaired his health as to unfit him for business, and kept him in constant suffering. All medical aid failed him until he took AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA, which cured him. His skin still shows some scars from the ulceration, but it is otherwise as clear as an infant's.

John H. Shook, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Richmond, Va., took a cold, which settled on his lungs. A severe pain set in on the left side, with a bad cough, which was soon followed by the unmistakable symptoms of consumption. When reduced very low, he commenced taking AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon stopped the cough, and completely cured him.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Fire at Richmond, Va.—Richmond, Va., Aug. 6. 1860.—Messrs. Knowles and Walford, Agents: Allow us to add our testimony to the safety of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes. At the fire on the morning of the 4th, in which our Factory and Foundry, with contents, were a total loss, thanks to a "Herring's Safe," our books came out as good as new, although the safe was subject to a red heat. Respectfully yours,
LOWNES & COOK.

$1,000 reward is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known—can be purchased only of

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By simply dissolving 1 pound of B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap in 1 gallon of boiling water.
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Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address B. T. BABBITT,
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Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Perego's Popular Shirts,
Only at No. 61 Nassau-st.
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Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.
No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—Acknowledged the best and cheapest in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLY, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

WILSON—BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Francis Peck, THOMAS WILSON to ELIZABETH BELL, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bell.

NEWCOMB—HARVEY.—In Utica, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the residence of J. V. P. Gardner, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Fisher, GEORGE B. NEWCOMB and ELIZABETH W. HARVEY.

DIED.

MASON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 16, JOHN L. MASON, formerly one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and the members of the Bar are invited to attend his funeral from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

OSTRANDER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 17, of consumption, Mrs. MARY OSTRANDER, aged 46.

The funeral services will be held on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at the residence of her son in-law, No. 242 Bowery, at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VARK.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, RACHEL VARK, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Raynor, Esq., No. 155 10th-st.

KOSTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 16, of consumption, BERNARD R. KOSTER, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 191 South 5th-st., corner of 7th, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock.

PEET.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, REBECCA LOCKWOOD only daughter of William and Martha Isabella Peet, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 124 South Oxford-st., at 12 o'clock Saturday, Aug. 18.

JACKSON.—At Westchester, on Friday, Aug. 17, LEONARD WOOD, son of Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 17, HELEN W., wife of the late Charles E. Hill, and daughter of Thos. A. Napier.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence. No. 102 Henry-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIS.—At Long Branch, on Friday, Aug. 17, LEWIS SHERMAN, infant son of Benj. H. and Mary Ann Willis, aged 1 year and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, 12th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn, L. I., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 19.

AUDUBON.—On Friday, Aug. 17, VICTOR G. AUDUBON, son of John J. and Lucy Audubon, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

BEEBE.—At Cross River, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, WELCOME PHILO, only child of Theodore F. and Jennie Beebe, and grandchild of P. V. Beebe, of this City, aged 11 months and 5 days.

WOOD.—On Friday morning, Aug. 17, ANNA BUCKLEY, infant daughter of Walter R. and Emily D. Wood, aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

BOYNTON.—At Oxford, Miss., on Sunday, Aug. 12, FRANCIS C. BOYNTON, son of Prof. E. C. Boynton, aged 5 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 391, Aug. 17, 1860.
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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXIV.] CONTENTS. [SEPTEMBER.
THE SEWING BIRD. By FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Sewing Bird—The Sewing Machines—The Dry-Goods Store—The Miners—The Lumbermen—The Working Girl.
A SUMMER IN NEW-ENGLAND.—II. MARTHA'S VINEYARD. Illustrated by PORTE CRAYON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Capt. West—Catching a Shark—What a Fish!—Black Bass, &c.—Cape Cod Pasture—Gay Head—Light-House, Gay Head—Squire Flanders—The Ocean Surf—Gay Head School—Deacon Simoh—Jane Wormsley—Toad Rock—Chilmark School—The Young Harpooner—Returning in Tow—Milking—Pigs—The Deacons—A Pleasure Party.
SPIDERS: THEIR STRUCTURE AND HABITS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Web—Anatomy of the Spider—Mygale Avicularia—Mygale Floridiæ—Lycosa Fera—Parts of Ichneumons—Latrodecta Chrusos—Its Web—Atypus Mikros—Pholcus Phalangiodes—Young Pholcus—Thomisis Bremeus—Epeira Diadema—Parts of the Epeira—Epeira Leucostigma—Dryasderia Rhodii—Web of Dryasderia—Lycosa Tarentula—Mygale Cementaria—Parts of the Mygale.
LEGEND OF MICAH ROOD.
THE CRUISE OF THE TWO DEACONS.—By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.—[Concluded.]
CHAPTER VI. Different Deacons have different Opinions.
CHAPTER VII. A paradoxical chapter; in which the two Deacons, though at Sea, become clearer in their views than ever before.
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SOMEBODY'S LOVE STORY.
EATON'S BARBARY EXPEDITION.
BACHELOR'S HALL.
MY JOHNNY.
SOME OF MY TROUBLES.
THE FOUR GEORGES.—II. GEORGE THE SECOND. By W. M. THACKERAY.
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"UNTO THIS LAST."—I. THE ROOTS OF HONOR. By JOHN RUSKIN.
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EXCELSIOR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Youth who bore.—His Brow was Sad.—Happy Homes.—Try not the Pass.—O, Stay.—Beware.—The Monks of St. Bernard.—Found.—Lifeless, but beautiful.
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bridal Toilet and Child's Dress.—Infant's Cradle.—Under-Sleeves.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE believe that, in variety and interest of matter and beauty of illustration, the present number is exceeded by no one which they have offered to their readers. Mr. O'BRIEN's thoughtful poem, "The Sewing Bird," touches upon the great evil—the source of so many others—the want of employment for women. PORTE CRAYON's lively paper presents a genial view of New-England life and character seen through Southern eyes. Mrs. TAYLOR's article upon Spiders—which will be continued in a future number—is a result of years of study, which have won for the author the reputation of one of the most accomplished microscopists and close observers of insect life now living, and have gained for her the appointment of State Entomologist of Georgia. Mr. HEADLEY's stirring account of "Eaton's Barbary Expedition" is the first complete narrative ever published of one of the most daring exploits in our history. The conclusion of Mr. LUDLOW's "Cruise of the two Deacons" embodies a moral applicable to political as well as religious polemics. Mr. THACKERAY's sketch of George the Second, and Mr. RUSKIN's eloquent paper, are by far the best articles contained in our advance copies of the foreign Magazines for the month. These, with the other contents of the Magazine, have been carefully selected from the constantly increasing materials at the disposal of the Editors, whose own comments upon current events and topics furnish an epitome of the world's progress for the month.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. R., SAUGERTIES, New York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGRUBE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st, New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at CARTER'S, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND LADY wish to give private lessons in the French language for 25 cents at residence; 50 private lessons on the piano by a French lady, fully competent, (and pupils to the first masters from Paris,) $8 per quarter. Address L. M., Station D., Bible House.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Monday, Sept 10, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 13 West 33d-st., will open on MONDAY, September 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

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Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

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HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

A LADY—A PUPIL OF THALBERG—WHO has had long experience in musical instruction, is desirous of making arrangements with a school in New-York or Brooklyn to give lessons two or three times a week, on the piano only. Address CARTER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TENORE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITuation as Tenor Singer in a quartette choir in a Brooklyn church—Presbyterian or Congregational preferred. Address stating location of church, terms, &c., H. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ACCORDIONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF TWELVE years' successful experience in one of the largest and most popular schools in this State, wishes an engagement as principal, at a salary of $1,200, or will take on lease a first-class furnished boarding or day school. Has no capital. Best reference in the State. Address DOCET, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 350, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

A LADY OF MIDDLE-AGE AND EXPErience in teaching English, French and Music, is desirous of a position as teacher in a family. Address A. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO COLLEGES OR ACADEMIES.—A CLERgyman, formerly elected Professor and Chaplain in a Northern University, desires to take charge, as Principal, of a first-class Academy or Seminary. He has had large experience in teaching, and, especially, in carrying out an effective and kindly discipline, in an important literary institution. Address B. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

THE SERVICES OF A LADY TEACHER—A graduate of one of the best New-England Institutions, who has since prosecuted her studies in the languages, painting and music, under excellent masters, may be obtained by addressing TEACHER, Station D, Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED, AS PRINCIPALS, assistants or partners, in the different States. Schools, families and seminaries everywhere, seeking competent teachers for any department, can obtain the best talent, by addressing the "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY TO TEACH THE French language in a private day school. To one thoroughly familiar with the details of the class room a liberal salary will be given. Address stating where an interview may be had, SCHOOL, care of Mr. Lent, Francis' bookstore, for two weeks.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A STATIONER.—THE stock, fixtures and lease of the Stationery Store of E. H. TRIPP, No. 272 Greenwich-st. (between Murray and Warren sts.), are offered for sale at a great bargain. This is a fine opportunity for any one who desires to engage in a good and profitable business. The stand, being one of the oldest in the City, has a permanent and profitable retail trade, which, with proper attention, could be greatly increased, and is also well located for a jobbing business. The stock on hand is in good condition, and well adapted to the locality.

The whole will be sold at a great bargain if application is made immediately. Inquire at the store, No. 272 Greenwich-st., or of A. B. CAPWELL, Assignee, No. 16 Wall-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. PATTEN & DAVENPORT would sell an interest in their new patent Fire-escape; it is cheap, durable and practicable, and affords large profits, and is equally well-calculated for lowering and hoisting goods, as well as saving life in case of fire. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park row and Beekman st., where they will be pleased to exhibit it to all interested. Rights for sale

PAPER-MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE.—One of the best powers in the State of New-Jersey, situated in Morristown; low freight to New-York; with 42 acres land. Parties wishing to go into business can get a never-failing power in the dryest time. Apply to CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain good board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two from $7 to $8 a week. Inquire at No. 39 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bed rooms adjoining, either on the second or third floors, may be obtained in the modern stone house, No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—NO. 199 TENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, in suites, or separately, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House first-class and location desirable.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained by families or single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th-st., one door West of 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room on the second floor, with board for gentleman and wife, at No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Persons wishing board may find pleasant connecting front rooms on the second floor; also, one on the third floor, by calling at No. 87 Hicks st., corner of Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English-basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.—THE ADVERtiser would like to secure board from the 1st of September, for himself and wife in a private family of refinement and high-toned Christian character. Style is not desired, nor will much attendance or attention be expected. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address PINE STREET, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, meal-times and other relevant particulars.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, is now prepared to let to families and gentlemen of the first respectability, suites or single rooms, furnished in the best style or unfurnished; the house is delightfully located between Broadway and 5th-av.; table first-class; references exchanged. Address BOARDING, Box No 204 *Times* Office.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, WITH some respectable private family, by a single young man, engaged in business down town. He would prefer to go somewhere where there is young company, and where he can feel like being at home. Address JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY MUCH attached to children would take one or two under 10 years to board; they would have a mother's love and care; has had long experience in the care of children; best of City reference given. Address C. M. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a very respectable private family on Brooklyn Heights; to dine at 1 or 2 o'clock; parlor, bed room and large closet required. Boarding houses will not answer. Address, with name, description of rooms and terms, B. M. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLEASANT room, with board, in the vicinity of Lafayette and Clinton avs., Brooklyn. Address B. L., Box No. 4,565 Post-office, New-York.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—TO ONE or two single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 33 Eldridge-st., near Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—TWO OR three large rooms are now vacant in the farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, which can be had on immediate application to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young gentleman, about one hour's sail from the City. Address (stating full particulars) R., Box No. 2,565 Post-Office.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINed at MARY B. WRIGHT & SON'S, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

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MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Beautifully located, fine grounds, baths, and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30, A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, P. M.
C. STRINGER.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

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359 BROADWAY, 359

Would call the attention of purchasers in their line to the large and well-selected stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS and
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Which they are now offering at reduced prices.

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NEW FALL SILKS
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY
NEW INVOICES OF RICH FALL SILKS,
To which they would invite the attention of
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK.
Our Retail Department of Fall Silks embraces many new designs and patterns
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Ladies visiting the City for novelties or for economical purchases, should call and
EXAMINE THIS STOCK
OF ENTIRELY NEW FALL SILKS.
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From 60 cents to $1 50 per yard.
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GOLDEN FLAX ENAMELED THREAD.

The best Spool Cotton for Sewing Machines and for family use.
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MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASIN DES MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—Grand opening of Imported Paris Fashions on MONDAY, Sept. 3, presenting a brilliant display of patterns of new and récherché designs for Basques, Sleeves, Waists, Mantles, Jackets, &c., and children's designs, in great variety. Branches—Nos. 320 Canal-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; also in all the principal cities of the Union. Send for Fall Circular.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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DAMAGED WOOLEN PLAIDS—CHOICE colors and patterns; damask table diaper, damask table cloths, shirt bosoms, cassimeres, broadcloths, &c., just received from auction, and for sale low, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

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CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS.—Cottage bedsteads, spring beds and mattresses of all kinds; invalid beds and lounges selling off very cheap, at WALKER'S manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
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Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, New-Jersey, distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d st, New York and Weekawken—two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours from foot of Spring-st, landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—greenhouse, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—For sale on Long Island Sound, at Westport, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York, a very complete and desirable place. Any person wishing a place with 60 to 75 acres, much of it which is choice and under high cultivation, located on the salt water, will find this a rare opportunity. The property has nearly a mile of frontage on the water with a good dock. The house is nearly new and modern, with the modern improvements, except gas. There is a large vinery near the dwelling, producing abundantly most of the varieties of foreign grapes. The lawn is large and beautiful and running to the water. The private drive over a Macadam road is about one mile from the public road. There are several villa sites on the high ground near the mansion, each having views for thirty or forty miles of the Sound and Long Island. This property can be purchased for $20,000. The yachting, gunning and fishing on and adjacent to the premises are unsurpassed.

For further particulars and permits to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 28 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the best manner; carriage house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached; distant one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York. Steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold with or without the whole amount of land. Terms easy. Apply to
D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion, lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 56 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRAble country residence, on Orange Mountain. The house, newly built, is in excellent order, having been built for a Winter as well as Summer residence; size 36x46, containing four large rooms on principal floor, with the hall, and eight sleeping-rooms above. The grounds contain seven acres, in lawn and garden under a good cultivation. The view from the place is unsurpassed. Will be sold low. A good house in a desirable location in Brooklyn might be taken in exchange. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT, UNSURPASSED IN natural capacities and beauty, is offered for sale, with 260 acres of land attached. The place combines everything desirable to the gentleman of leisure, or of active business, who desires agriculture, stock breeding, &c., as a pastime or recreation. Building extensive, and all varieties of fruit abundant. It is readily accessible to the City, by railroad or steamboat, many times daily. For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The executors of the real estate of David Day, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, comprising nearly one acre of ground; a fine garden with an abundance of choice fruit; a good dwelling-house and stable, and having a front on the public square of over 125 feet. For further particulars inquire of WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J., or JAS. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL BUILDING SITES IN the most beautiful part of the Hudson Highlands opposite West Point. Communication with New-York several times a day; time, one hour and forty minutes. Also, a country seat at Cold Spring; large house, barn, &c.; fine trees. Five minutes from the dépôt. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, or to JOHN GARRISON, Esq., Garrison's.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT AT Scarborough, near Sing Sing, with immediate possession if desired. Inquire of EDWARD FOX, No. 37 Walker st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET CHEAP—PART OF A HOUSE IN Fordham, very convenient for a small family. Apply to HOLLY BROS., No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and high basement, 20 feet house, with all the modern conveniences; genteel neighborhood and an unexpired lease of 3½ years; gas fixtures and part of the furniture for sale; worth the attention of any one in need. Rent $900. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,250 Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A plot of ground having a frontage of 185 feet on the Gowanus Canal, and extending back 275 feet to Nevins-st., situated near Degraw-st. Bridge, dock, &c., in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—FAMILY MANSION, THREE-story, high stoop, attic and basement. Rooms large and airy, spacious garden and subcellars. Rent to 1st of May $620. Location, fifteen minutes from the City Hall, by cars. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 15 Abingdon-square, or W. A. MORLAND, No. 70 Broad-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—COMMODIOUS VILLA on the East River, opposite Central Park, with three acres lawn and garden. Convenient to the cars. Rent, $600. J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY, BASEMENT, high stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 422 Henry-st. Apply to D. S. VOORHEES, No. 414 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO OFFICES ON THE FIRST floor of a store on one of the most, if not the most desirable corners in Broadway. Address Box No. 416 New-York Post-office.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the ninth day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of the said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its right and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New Jersey of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated August 15th, 1857; together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company possessed, or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be convyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 387 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2 853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 235, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axels, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin, hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.
jy14-law12w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL RANDALL, Receiver and Plaintiff, against SAMUEL F. IRELAND, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON, and others, Defendants. Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 2d day of August, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Greenwich-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 21, 1860.
ISAAC VAN WINKLE,
au4-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10 000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK.
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.—Wanted, a fine establishment, for which a most excellent trade will be given for a house on Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for three years past, has paid 10 per cent. on $8,000; there is an incumbrance which may remain of $5,000. The property will be given entire for an establishment as above, if applied for soon. Address HEIGHTS, Box No. 385 Post-office, New-York.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 30 and 40 cart horses for sale. They have been worked for the last three years in completing the farm and grounds of the subscriber, and are in good condition. Also, a pair of mules and oxen. They will be shown and priced by Green Wright foreman at Hammock Park, Westchester County. B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—200 wagons and carriages of all kinds; also, grocers', express and business wagons of all kinds selling off cheap; also 50 horses, fast trotters. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CONtaining 75 acres of excellent land, located one mile from the dépôt at White Plains, Westchester County. The buildings consist of a modern cottage-house, containing ten rooms, a carriage house, a farm house, and two barns; there is a pond covering about three acres just off the lawn. The land is well adapted for all kinds of fruit, and is one of the most desirable farms in this locality. The advertiser will sell low for cash, 70 per cent. remaining for ten years, if desired, or will exchange for about two-thirds of amount for improved city property; the balance may remain on the farm. For further particulars, address DWIGHT, Box No. 8 White Plains, N. Y., or at S. M. & CO., 4 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property: 90 acres; it has good house and out buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x128 feet 6 inches; house 25x65 feet; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c; stable and carriage house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, on 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., TO RENT LOW FOR THE WINTER.—A desirable house containing twelve rooms with grounds handsomely laid out, within four minutes walk of the Brick Church dépôt, will be rented low to a good tenant from November. Apply at the bookstore of JOHN B. TINGLEY, No. 49 Courtlandt-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A 3 story and basement brick house, furnished with every thing necessary for housekeeping, from a tin dipper to a feather bed; pleasantly located. Apply to G. H. CRANS, No. 88 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

LUBRICATING OIL.

Try the refined clarified COCOANUT OIL manufactured and for sale by JOHN C. KAYSER,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., second floor,
Office No. 12.

Agents for the sale of the artice—Messrs. G. H. GRAY & DANFORTH, Boston, and Messrs. J. W. DALLAM & CO., Philadelphia.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE. W. VAN WYCK. 103 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of WORTH & BELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by F. W. WORTH, who will sign in liquidation.
Signed, F. W. WORTH.
WM. J. BELL.

Each of the parties will be found at their late place of business, No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RICH PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT BRONZES, PAINTINGS, VASES AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART.
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

At the Private Residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., containing the entire furniture of the house. Comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber, nursery and dining-room furniture; among which are three fall suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocade: elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. They will be peremptorily sold rain or shine. Catalogue at the house.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, OF 170 LOTS OF LAND, BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2¼ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAUKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42ND STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.

This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank Road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica-av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 50x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on south-east corner of Washington-av. and Irving-place, each 22x100 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N.Y.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., handsome dark gray horse, long tail and mane, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse; is fast and can, with little training, undoubtedly trot inside of three minutes; an excellent road or family horse.

P. H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE COLLECTION of property must be sold to the highest bidder THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 75 oil paintings framed, iron safe, maple lounge, meerschaum pipes, 30,000 segars, crockery, lady's watch, jewelry, segar cases and holders, extension tables. N.B.—Each lot will be sold in order of catalogue; no deviation.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses; also, 20,000 fine segars in bond.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, No. 34 City Exchange,
Boston, Aug. 10, 1860.

The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next, will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1561, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.
JOHN WOOD.
By the Governor.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the Corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutricious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which render failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Française.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial in Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expurging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y., descriptive Pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zeresa's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6¾ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port, every day, Sundays excepted.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6½ A.M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 11½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.	
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 2 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P.M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A.M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING. LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P.M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8.30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND PERTH AMBOY—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottinville and Cliffwood. The swift, commodious steamer ALICE PRICE leaves every Sunday, rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 8½. Returning, leaves Keyport at 4 o'clock, making all the landings. Fare 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE—CAPT. MINER TUTHILL, for Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, will leave foot of Oliver-st. (Pier No. 33 E. R.) on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson on MONDAY, 20th, at 9 A. M.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTINGS and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The *Naushon* will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½; pier 4 North river, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ℔ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS," of 27 ℔ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,800,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS N. F.
Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland: First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage at New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 22.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $120 | Second cabin $60
Third cabin, to Havre .. 35 to Southampton 30
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—After Saturday, August 18, there will be dispatched, three steamers a week, commencing with the COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY; on TUESDAY, August 21, to be succeeded by the MARION, Capt. FOSTER; on THURSDAY, August 23, and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, August 25. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The Adams Express Co.'s Great Southern Express, is carrier on the steamers of this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing-days, fare, &c.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on Tuesday, Aug. 21, The MARION on Thursday, Aug. 23, and JAMES ADGER on Saturday, Aug. 25. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MOUNT VERNON, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. J. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glen Wood and Glen Cove Landing, New-Rochelle, City Island, Bayle's Dock, opposite to Whitestone and Strattonport. Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine slip every SUNDAY at 8:30; Delancey, 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 7:10; 37th-st., 9:15. A fine grove free to the patrons of the day. One of the pleasantest excursions of the day. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 18, the steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st., 8 o'clock; Spring-st. 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9; and Peck-slip, 9 and 10, A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
ON
MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 20, 1860.

The Winter Garden, confessedly one of the most elegant theatres of the Metropolis, will undergo a transformation on the above date. The present lessees have entrusted its fortunes for three weeks to Professor ANDERSON, the "Wizard of the North," by whom it will be subjected to a metamorphosis of an extraordinary character. Once already it has suffered change in the hands of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, and is now destined to undergo a greater transmutation in those of Professor ANDERSON. By a single wave of his magic wand—more potent in its effects than the cap of Fortunatus, the ring of Gyges, or the talisman of Eastern fable—the Winter Garden will change, on MONDAY next, into an

ENCHANTED
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
("Venisse in Psychomantheum,")
Cicero—Tuscul, ad Divin,
In which, surrounded by magic influences,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
the world renowned
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
AND
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
will appear, after eight years of absence from New-York, and after having made a
CIRCUMTERRANEAN TOUR
in search of the novel and the wondrous through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, the Pacific Isles and California.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
will present his grand entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD;
OR,
MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH,
As given by him before

Queen Victoria.	Queen of Spain.
Nicholas I., of Russia.	The Sultan Abdul Mejid.
Emperor of Austria.	Abbas, Pacha of Egypt.
King of Pruss	The Rajah of Nepaul.
King of Denmark.	Rajah of Mysore.
King of Sweden & Norway.	Kammehameha, King of the Sandwich Islands.
King of Hanover.	
King of Portugal.	

Professor Anderson would respectfully intimate to the citizens of New-York, who witnessed his performances at Tripler Hall eight years ago, that the entertainment he now presents on a far more extended and complicated scale, having undergone modifications and passed through stages of development which render it in its present phase unparalleled by any other of its class in its multitudinous sources of attraction, the magnificence of the appointments, and the elaboration to which it has been subjected. Unfortunately, Professor Anderson will not be able to remain so long in New-York as on the occasion of his previous visit. The use of the Winter Garden has been accorded to him for positively three weeks only, at the expiration of which term the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commences. The Psychomantheum will consequently remain open for eighteen nights only, and six day performances—one every Wednesday and Saturday.

No one entertainment extant has been so variedly given, and perhaps no one entertainer living has had more vicissitudes of travel to encounter. These facts, as Prof. Anderson is aware, would amount to nothing in the estimation of the public were it not that they establish two important points—one being that the opportunities for adding to the fund of amusement have been many, and that the stamp of approbation is not that accorded by one city or people, but by the first of the aggregate people of the globe. With these credentials will be submitted to the citizens of New-York on Monday next, at the Winter Garden,

A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
THE
GREAT ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
AND THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT
which has engirdled the earth and stood the test of every clime.
THE
ENCHANTED PSYCHOMANTHEUM
ENCHANTED PSYCHOMANTHEUM
ENCHANTED PSYCHOMANTHEUM

will be upreared in a single night. He will thus, in the rapidity of erecting his wonderful temple, be the realization of Coleridge's Khubla Khan, who did

"——— in Xanadu
A stately pleasure dome decree,"

while the dazzling splendor of the Psychomantheum will call to the mind of the student the temples devoted to the magic of the days of Thothmes and Nitocris, to the young the brilliant fantasies of the Arabian Nights, and to the traveled that which they have witnessed of resplendency and sheen of glittering disply in the lands of the Brahmin and the Moslem.

The Psychomantheum will be as a palace of enchantment.

THE GOLD AND SILVER APPARATUS
Have been specially manufactured at an immense cost.
ORNAMENTATIONS OF THE MOST GORGEOUS RICHNESS, AND SUPERB CRYSTAL PARAPHERNALIA,
Will be presented to view on the rising of the curtain upon the Scene of Bewilderment.
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
Will consist of a series of
ASTOUNDING ACTS OF MAGIC.
So marvelous in their arrangement as to
BAFFLE THE MOST SAGACIOUS,
DELUDE THE MOST OBSERVANT,
AND
MYSTIFY THE MOST ANALYTICAL.
Recourse will be had to every department of
NATURAL MAGIC,

And to the sciences of chemistry, dynamics, hydraulics, acoustics, optics, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, electro-magnetism, &c., &c., combined in such a manner as to astonish by the mystic nature of the performance, unique as an entertainment

A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
has the attribute of yielding enjoyment to auditors of every age, equally delighting the young and the old, the staid and the jovial.
MAGIC OF ALL LANDS AND EVERY AGE
will be illustrated.
THE THAUMATURGY OF THE ANCIENTS,
THE MYSTERIES OF THE ROSICRUSIANS,
THE WONDERS WROUGHT BY CAGLIOSTRO,
AND THE
MARVELS OF THE MAGICIANS OF THE ORIENT,
Will be more than initiated on each night of performance.

EGYPTIAN MAGIC,	GERMAN MAGIC,
GREEK MAGIC,	FRENCH MAGIC,
CHALDAIC MAGIC,	ITALIAN MAGIC,
ROMAN MAGIC,	INDIAN MAGIC,
POMPEIIAN MAGIC,	TAHITIAN MAGIC,
MAGIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES,	BATAVIAN MAGIC,

CEYLONESE MAGIC.

Commensurate with the progress of those physical sciences from the knowledge of which that of magic results, are the improvements in the present edition of Prof. Anderson's performances, and it is to the well-informed that he would more especially appeal for patronage. Not but what he feels confident that his

POT-POURI OF MAGIC
will be found to contain morceaux to please the most fastidious epicurean in amusement, and condiments to suit the taste of the most satiated gastronomist of excitement.

A FULL PROGRAMME ON MONDAY.
The Professor will be
ASSISTED BY HIS FAMILY,
Including
MR. JOHN HENRY ANDERSON, JR.,
(Wizard Attendant,)
MISS L. S. ANDERSON,
The Modern Mnemosyne,
Pianist and Retro-Reminiscent Orthographist,
MISS ELIZA ANDERSON,
THE AERIAL INEXPLICABILITY,
and
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
THE MUSICAL FAIRY OF THE ENCHANTED PORTFOLIO.

New arrangements as to PRICES of admission.
Dress Circle, Parquet and Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

The Orchestra Stalls will, therefore, be the same price as the Parquet; but seats in them and in the Dress Circle can be obtained during the day and reserved for the evening.

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IMMEDIATELY.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
Matinées at 2 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WINTER GARDEN.
Benefit of
GABRIEL RAVEL.
And farewell night of the engagement.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION.
GABRIEL IN SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
YRCA MATHIAS.
In her great Dance—her second and last appearance.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
Miss FRANCES, GABRIEL and FRANCOIS in speaking parts.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
The great pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER.
Gabriel as the White Knight.
Also, the
THREE FACED FRENCHMAN.
Gabriel in five characters.
After which,
FESTIVAL DANSANTE,
And
YOUNG AMERICA IN EL TRAPEZ.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and Every Evening,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
Comprising the following well-known artists:
BILLY BIRCH,
His first appearance since his return from California.
T. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL, Master EUGENE,
Signor OLIVEIRA,
The great Solo Violinist, late of the Drayton Opera Troupe,

G. W. H. GRIFFIN,	R. M. HOOLEY,
J. B. DONNIKER,	J. C. REEVES,
AUG. ASCHE,	E. J. MELVILLE,
J. T. BOYCE,	J. J. HILLIARD, &c.,

Who will have the honor to appear in the best
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT
Ever offered to a New-York audience. For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Private Boxes $3.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL,
IN NEW SONGS.
IN NEW SONGS.
BILLY BARLOW
BILLY BARLOW
AND
RICHARD THE THIRD,
RICHARD THE THIRD.
EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. CHARLES WHITE, the celebrated Ethiopean Comedian, is engaged, and will appear on Monday, 27th inst.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken, by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1860.
The performances will commence with
MONTE CRISTO.
To be succeeded by the
ALPINE MAID.
Concluding with the WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY OF BUDWORTH'S LATE WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

The best Ethiopian Troupe in the country, who close their brilliant and successful engagement at this establishment, to give room to other
SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS
previously engaged. They appear for the last time,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 8,
in their New, Original, Interesting and Laughable
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC AND COMIC
Performances, including that inimitable Farce,
NEW YEAR CALLS,
which never fails to convulse the house with laughter.
All the
OTHER ATTRACTIONS OF THE MUSEUM
will be visible at all hours, day and evening, without extra charge, including the following living wonders:
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR.

GIANT BABY,	WHAT IS IT?
SEA LION,	ALBINO FAMILY,
LIVING SEAL,	ANGEL FISH
GRAND AQUARIA,	HAPPY FAMILY.

Besides all the wonders and novelties of the Museum collection, which embraces not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
from every part of the world. And all, yes,
ALL ARE TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under ten years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager........Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director........Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist...J. E. Hayes | Prompter........T. S. Glessing

CONTINUED SUCCESS
SATURDAY, Aug. 18,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
AND		
MISS SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
BUT SIX
OF THE
POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES,
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE COMEDY.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
HANDY ANDY.
Andy........Mr. FLORENCE
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta (a Mask costumer)........Mrs. FLORENCE
Victorine (a French girl)........Mrs. FLORENCE
Gustavus (a Zouave)........Mrs. FLORENCE
Perea Nena (a Spanish dancer)........Mrs. FLORENCE
Vivian Ripple (an Artist)........Mr. FLORENCE
To conclude with
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann (with songs)........Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney........Mr. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:35 from White-st. Dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st dépôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; (this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P.M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "EBE" and STIFTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVP XLT and N BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand, and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c. Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of two Trustees of the Rockland Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the President, Charles Gould, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 23d of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Poll to be open from 10 to 11 o'clock.
E. H. LORD, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1860.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED TO No. 168 Varick-st., near Charlton-st., where she describes all diseases which affects humanity; will give you a bird's-eye view of your whole life, &c. Furnished rooms for lying-in women. Terms moderate.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF
J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 75 Chatham-st. and 15 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Interesting to Biographers.—In the Sixth District Court, before Justice Fonda, the case of Whitley against Craig, was to have been heard yesterday, but after some conversation, it was postponed to Monday. It is an action brought by Judge T. W. Whitley, magistrate, author, artist and editor, of the village of Hoboken, against D. C. Craig, Esq., the New-York Telegraphic Agent of the Associated Press, for services rendered in writing a biographical sketch of Mr. Robert W. Russell, the Secretary and legal adviser of the American Telegraph Company. It seems that in the late controversy about the management of the American Telegraph Company, it became a matter of interest to Mr. Craig to learn something of the personal history of Mr. Russell, and hearing that Judge Whitley was in possession of the facts relative to his former career, both in this country and England, he applied to him through an agent to write a sketch of his life. The Judge complied with the request, and wrote a biographical sketch of Mr. Russell, covering ten or twelve pages of foolscap, in which the leading incidents of his life were duly set forth. The manuscript was forwarded to Mr. Craig, who, after perusing it, returned it to the author with a note stating that it contained nothing not previously know, and was therefore of no value. The author replied that the greater portion of the sketch was new, and not "previously known," and demanded $50 as a reasonable remuneration for his services. The demand was refused, unless the amount were reduced to $5, and hence the action at law. The case was called by Judge Fonda, yesterday morning, when the plaintiff with his counsel, R. T. Deming, Esq., appeared with their witnesses ready for trial. The defendant's counsel, Galpin & Skinner, asked for a postponement, stating at the same time that they should plead the general issue with a special plea that the contract between the parties was *contra bonos mores*." Plaintiff's counsel wished to know what was intended by the special plea of "*contra bonos mores*," but the Judge said it was of no consequence, that the plea of the general issue was quite sufficient, and that the case might stand over until Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Board of Police Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Patrolman Cutler, of the First Precinct, and Harold, of the Broadway squad, were dismissed from the Department. Officer Birdsall, of the Broadway squad, against whom a charge of intoxication had been made by Edward Faulkner, the street preacher, was tried on the complaint, but the evidence failed to substantiate the charge. Faulkner, it appeared, was arrested by the accused, on Sunday last, for preaching in the Park. He and his friends supposed that any policeman who would be guilty of such an act, must, of necessity, be intoxicated. Sergt. Brush and others testified that Birdsall was sober on the occasion referred to, and the General Superintendent verified their statements, adding that if either of the parties were inebriated, it must have been Faulkner. Officer John Reed, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was tried on the complaint of Wm. States, a colored man, who said that Reed had had a warrant for his arrest, but told him that he would see that the case was settled if complainant would pay him $10. He therefore procured $7 50, and gave it to the accused, who failed to serve the warrant until three months had elapsed, but at the expiration of that time he was arrested and imprisoned. States' testimony was corroborated by his wife, while the officer swore to a statement exactly the reverse of it. He also produced witnesses who asserted that they would not believe States under oath, and Superintendent Kennedy, as well as Inspector Carpenter, bore testimony to his good character. The decision of the case was reserved.

Massey the Pugilist Admitted to Bail.—Justice Steers yesterday required James Massey, the proprietor of the drinking saloon, No. 282½ Bowery, who shot himself on Thursday night, while resisting the police in their attempt to arrest him for disorderly behavior, to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 on each of the two charges of felonious assault which had been preferred against him. The complainants are Mr. Alexander McLean, keeper of a stove store, at No. 284 Bowery, who alleged that the accused came into his premises, before the arrival of the officers, and threatened to shoot him with a pistol which he pointed toward him, and Gordon Patterson, policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, who effected the arrest of Massey after the same weapon had twice been snapped at his breast. The accused was in court, apparently suffering much from his wound. He denied the truth of the charges, but offered Thomas Illingworth, dealer in hardware at No. 282 Bowery, as his bondsman in each case. The necessary papers having been drawn up and signed, he was released from custody.

Carelessness in Blasting.—For some time past workmen have been engaged in removing a mass of rock from a lot in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, and they conducted their blasting operations in so reckless a manner that persons living or passing in the vicinity considered that their lives were jeopardized. Yesterday Patrick Battersby, one of the workmen in question, was arrested by Sergeant Snyder, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on a charge of having violated the City ordinance referring to the blasting of rocks, by discharging a mine which had not been properly covered. The accused was taken before Justice Quackenbush, who taught him the value of using a little precaution in future by fining him $25, and committing him until the sum should be paid. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Mr. Stansbury, the contractor for the work, to answer a similar complaint.

A Dangerous Building Demolished.—The upper part of the building, No. 17 Mott-street, which covered a wide alley, forming the entrance to a tenement house in the rear of the lot, was discovered last evening to be in an extremely dangerous condition, having settled considerably, and being momentarily expected to fall. The fact was reported to acting Capt. Brush, of the Sixth Precinct, who repaired to the premises in question, and found that a portion of the wall had already fallen. Deeming the lives of the poor people, who had no other way of access to their homes, to be endangered by passing through the alley way, he had the unsafe part of the building taken down. This was done with little trouble by the displacement of a few props that supported it. An entrance to the tenement house was afterwards made by cutting a passage way through a building in process of erection upon the adjoining lot.

No Tidings from the Wherry Man.—Mr. Martin, who is reported to be on his way from Boston to New-York in a row-boat, had not arrived so far as could be ascertained last evening. When last heard from he was attending camp meeting at Eastham, Cape Cod. The heavy rainstorm of Monday and Tuesday probably detained him on shore somewhere on the south side of the Cape. Allowing that he can make thirty miles a day, which would be good pulling, (on whortleberries,) making due allowance for the strong tides in the Vineyard and Long Island Sounds, it would take him over ten days to come from Monomoy Point, Cape Cod.

Meeting of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.—The delegates from this City to the coming Republican State Convention met last evening at No. 618 Broadway, for conference. Nearly all the members were present. Reporters were rigidly excluded, and after a brief session the delegates adjourned to the Steuben House, in the Bowery. It is understood that they made arrangements when to leave, what quarters to occupy at Syracuse, and that David Dudley Field should be the leader of the delegates.

The Counterfeit Coin Case.—John Moore was yesterday examined by Commissioner Betts on the charge of selling base coin of the United States. Moore admitted that he sold complainant five dollars worth of spurious quarters at eight cents a piece, but that he told the purchaser they were bad, which, his counsel claimed was a good answer to the charge, and relieved defendant from the penalty of the statute under which he was arrested. The further hearing was postponed until Monday.

Serious Accident from Blasting.—Three men, named Patrick Hogan, Michael Gilroy and John Adams, were terribly injured yesterday afternoon by the premature explosion of a blast in Fifty-eighth-street, in the vicinity of which they were at work at the time. Gilroy was so badly hurt that it became necessary to remove him to Bellevue Hospital. Hagan and Adams were removed to their residence in Fifty-seventh-street, near Tenth avenue, where they received surgical attention.

Still Another Counterfeit.—A well-executed counterfeit "five," on the Saugatuck Bank, Westport, Conn., made its appearance in the City last night. The note is almost a *fac-simile* of the genuine. Information of the matter was telegraphed to every Station-house, but up to a late hour no arrests had been reported.

Fatal Accident.—A lad, 10 years of age, named Francis Nowotny, residing at No. 215 Hester-street, while playing last evening with a number of his companions, upon a pile of iron at the corner of Center and Hester streets, was killed in consequence of a bar of the metal having fallen across his neck. The remains were taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station to await the Coroner's inquest.

A Child Scalded to Death.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of William G. Timeling, a child 3 years of age, whose death resulted at the residence of its parents, No. 5 Patchen-place, in consequence of scalds received on Wednesday last, by accidentally falling into a pail of boiling water. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A Man Drowned.—The body of Thomas Campbell, an Irishman, 49 years of age, was found yesterday morning in the water, near Pier No. 33 East River. Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances of his death, when it appeared in evidence that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and that he had been missing from home since Tuesday last. A verdict of death from drowning was returned.

The Alleged Slaver.—No person has yet come forward to claim the brig *Thomas Achorn*, but it is understood her owner will appear before the expiration of the 15 days, and offer the required bonds for her release. Yates, Porterfield & Co. deny that they are now the owners.

Another Wide-Awake Battalion.—A large meeting of young Republicans was held at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, and steps taken to form another Wide-Awake Battalion.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

On the morning of the 22d of April last a fire occurred in the building No. 869 Broadway, occupied as a liquor and cigar store by a man named Wm. H. Purley, and the building, with most of the stock, was destroyed. Connected with the fire were many circumstances which warranted a supposition that it was not of accidental origin, and Fire-Marshal Baker has given the matter a thorough investigation. The testimony implicates Purley and one Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., as having designedly set fire to the place with the object of obtaining the sum of $16,000, for which amount the stock had been insured in the Standard, American and Home Insurance Companies. Purley stated at the time of the fire that his loss reached the snug little sum of $16,889 27, but the investigation has demonstrated that the value of his stock was scarce one-fourth of that sum. Two young men, named James Peevers and Daniel Wilson, testified that they were both employed by Purley, and that for five or six weeks prior to the fire they suspected that it was the intention of the proprietor to burn the place. Peevers states that on one occasion at Lambert's office, No. 26 Broad-street, he heard Lambert say to Purley, "That d——d store is not paying—I wish I could sell it or get rid of it in some way." Purley replied, "I'll tell you what to do with it: get a cheap stock into it, get it fully insured, and burn it up." Witness from that time made up his mind that they intended to burn the store. On other occasions Lambert had said to witness, "What a fine fire that store would make," and ask it he believed it would burn out quickly. About a week previous to the fire, Lambert had all the liquors put into bottles, which were not corked, and on the afternoon of its occurrence he sent witness to procure some oysters, stating that he intended at 10 o'clock that night to have some company there to supper. Shortly after 12 o'clock that night witness left the place, but, suspecting something wrong, he loitered near the premises until all had left. He afterwards looked through a crack in the shutter, and saw a glare of light, but was unable to decide whether it proceeded from the gas-burners or something else. He did not give an alarm, but walked off a couple of blocks, and returned in a few minutes to find that the light had disappeared. He then went home, and next morning, on coming down to work, he ascertained that the store had been burned up. This formed the substance of the testimony against the parties, and it was fully substantiated by the evidence of many other witnesses. After the testimony had been submitted to Justice Kelly, he issued warrants for the arrest of the parties implicated. Lambert was yesterday apprehended by Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and, having been taken before the magistrate, was required to furnish bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge. His father became his surety. Purley has not yet been arrested.

ARREST OF MORE BURGLARS.

About 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Sypher, of the Eighteenth Precinct, surprised three young men in an attempt to force open the premises corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, occupied as a store and dwelling-house. At the time the policeman discovered them, they had already gained admission to the hallway, and he managed to capture two of them, named James Currie and Charles Hanson, in the rear yard of the house, where they had sought a refuge. The third burglar—a youth named George Thompson—ran up stairs and escaped by leaping from the window to the roof of a shed attached to an adjoining house. Having been taken before Justice Quackenbush, the prisoners were locked up for trial, neither being able to furnish the sum of $2,000 bail.

A POLICEMAN VICTIMIZED BY BURGLARS.

During the temporary absence of the family of Detective McCord from his residence, No. 76 West Broadway, on Thursday morning, some burglars availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, to enter the house by means of false keys, and steal $190 in cash, besides his wife's jewelry, valued at $50. The thieves must have been acquainted with the premises, as the money was taken from beneath the carpet, where it had been concealed for safe keeping. Not satisfied with the robbery, the parties also wantonly defaced the furniture and cut the bedclothes into pieces. They left the place without having been observed, and as yet no clue has been obtained to them. The loss to Mr. McCord is a very serious one.

LOVING FOR LUCRE.

Luke Gallagher, an Irishman, 20 years of age, was brought before Justice Quackenbush yesterday to answer a complaint of having defrauded Margaret Murphy, a matronly-looking Miss, of 40 Summers, to the extent of $610, by means of false pretensions. The complainant specified that Luke pretended he loved her, and promised that she should become Mrs. Gallagher; the wedding-day was fixed and he was short of funds; she supplied him with $610, the savings of years of toil, upon which he broke his plighted troth and kept her money. She now believing that her affections had been trifled with, and that her money alone was the object of his desire, sought legal redress. The Magistrate committed the young man for examination.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

An encounter occurred last evening in Cherry-street between two abandoned women named Mary Quinn and Catherine Stimpson, during which Mary drew a knife and stabbed her antagonist in the neck. A little boy named Kelly who witnessed the occurrence was also very severely cut in the arm by the infuriated woman. The assailant and her victim were taken to the station-house by officers Irving and McGuire, and subsequently Catherine, whose wound is of a dangerous description, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Mary was locked up to answer the violence. The injured child was placed under the care of his parents.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A CONVICT.

Last evening Detective Farley and Keeper McCaffrey, of Blackwell's Island, apprehended a youth named Dorrn, *alias* Giggins, who the night before had escaped from the Penitentiary by swimming the river. The prisoner is represented to be a very bad fellow, and is recognized as the accomplice of another lad named Clay, who was convicted and is at present serving a term of five years at Sing Sing for a highway robbery, perpetrated about two years ago, upon Mr. Chambers, a clerk in the City Inspector's Department. Doran escaped at that time, but now he probably will be held to answer on that charge.

BURGLARS AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

Early yesterday morning, Peter Terhune, a private watchman, detected two men in the act of breaking into a produce-dealer's stall at West Washington Market. At his approach they ran off, but, after a long chase, he succeeded in taking both into custody. The prisoners gave the names of Henry and Charles Lefferts, and having been taken before Justice Kelly, they were held for examination on a charge of burglary.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

Detective Roach yesterday arrested a young Irishman, named Patrick McKenna, on a charge of having passed a worthless $5 note, purporting to be the issue of the Caunellton Bank, Indiana, at the store of Aloise Will, No. 184 Elm-street, in payment for a shilling's worth of segars. The prisoner was committed by Justice Kelly to answer.

ARREST OF ABANDONED WOMEN.

Capt. Helme, of the Eighth Precinct Police, assisted by Sergeant Mount, last night effected the arrest of thirty street walkers, varying in age from 15 to 40 years, and confined them in the cells at the Police Station. The conduct of these women has been a disgrace to the ward for a long time past. To-day they will be taken before a magistrate, upon charges of vagrancy.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Burglars Arrested—A Shrewd Boy.—Yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the inmates, two burglars forced their way into house No. 21 Vine-street, and stole property valued at $100. As they were leaving the premises, a little son of the occupant saw them, and without saying anything followed in their wake. At the first street corner reached the thieves separated, taking different directions. The lad was somewhat puzzled at first what to do, but finally followed one of the men until he came across officer Reily, of the First Precinct Police, to whom he said, "There is a man who robbed my mother's house," and he was at once arrested. Nothing was said about another thief, but it seems the boy kept his eyes open, and soon after espied the companion of the man under arrest, and meeting officer Hough, of the First Precinct Police, he quietly said to him, "There is a man who robbed my mother's house," and he also was arrested. Upon his person the stolen property was found. Both of the prisoners were committed for trial.

Ordination.—On Snnday last, John McDonnel, of Nineteenth-street, Gowanus, was admitted to the priesthood in St. James' Cathedral, Jay-street, the Right Rev. John Laughlin officiating.

Jersey City.

Alleged Rowdyism Among Church Members—Threatening to Tear Down a Church—Arrests, &c.—Yesterday forenoon Rev. James Gubby, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, and Joseph Wellwood, a member of the same Church, appeared before Justice Bedford and preferred complaints against Samuel Sterling, John Wilson and Wm. Atchison, who are, or were, members of the Third Presbyterian Church, charging them with assault and disorderly conduct at a session meeting on Thursday night. One of them is also charged with having threatened to tear down and destroy the edifice. A feud has existed for many months between certain members of the Church, the cause of which is not made public. Several persons have been expelled from the Society. Rev. Mr. Gubby makes two affidavits. In one he testifies that he is the minister of the Church; that on the evening of the 16th of August a meeting of the Session of the Church was held, and while in session, Samuel Sterling, who was present, without cause or provocation, put his fist to the face of deponent and threatened to make him suffer, thereby putting Rev. Mr. Gubby in bodily fear. He further complains that said Sterling wilfully and unlawfully interrupted and disturbed said meeting by rude and noisy behavior. The reverend gentleman made another affidavit, charging John Wilson with having, on the 23d of July last, threatened to pull down and destroy the Church, and further, that on the evening of the 16th inst., at a meeting of the Session, Mr. Wilson interrupted and disturbed said meeting, by making a great noise and by rude and indecent behavior. Mr. Joseph Wellwood made an affidavit, that on Thursday evening, while reading a document, charging one of the members of said church with selling liquor on the Sabbath, Wm. Atchison made a violent assault and struck deponent with a fan, and greatly interrupted the business of the meeting. Warrants were placed in the hands of Constable McAnally, who arrested the parties, and on going before Justice Bedford they entered into bonds for their appearance at Court, should the Grand Jury find a bill against them.

Violating the Sunday Law.—Mr. Thau, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at Greenville, was tried before Justice Ryerson, of Bergen, on Thursday. He was charged with violating an ordinance by harboring people on his premises on Sunday. The defence showed that two or three friends visited Mr. Thau on Sunday and remained a while in his dwelling over the saloon; and further, that no person entered the saloon that day. At the conclusion, the Justice fined Mr. Thau $5. Some five or six other persons have been arrested during the past week, in Bergen, and fined for violating the Sunday law by selling liquor.

Drowned.—Yesterday forenoon, a little son of John Parslen, residing at the corner of Van Vorst and Morris-streets, fell into the Canal near the Yacht Club-house and was drowned. The body was shortly afterwards recovered and an inquest was held by Coroner Gaffney.

THE PARAGUAY COMMISSION.

Commodore Page's Dispatches, and his Testimony Before the Commissioner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following occurs in your Washington correspondence of Aug. 13, relative to the late decision of the Paraguay Commission:

"It is understood that the Commissioners urged the claimants to withdraw their additional evidence on Saturday, as it could do them no good, and if not withdrawn would render comment necessary in the report by no means complimentary to a witness, whose official dispatches, written several years ago, flatly contradicts every statement now made in his evidence."

I should take no notice of the above, but for the fact that the whole dispatch shows the writer to have received his information from some party inside, and not outside, of the Paraguay Commission-room. I will not stop to inquire into that. But the evident slur cast upon one of the most high-toned and honorable men in the Naval service, I pronounce to be utterly false and without foundation, come from whom it may. Now, if the honorable Commissioner, or any one else, wishes to investigate the matter, I challenge all such investigation; and I venture to affirm that the good name of the officer in question will not suffer by the test.

This is a statement of the facts: As Commander Page was looked upon as the person most capable of giving an opinion in this difficulty between the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company and the Republic of Paraguay—having been an eye-witness of the whole affair, and commander of the *Water Witch*—his opinion was naturally sought. It reached Washington in the form of an affidavit, just before the adjournment of the Commission, and after Commissioner Johnson's opinion had been prepared, copied, and perhaps put in press. It was presented, nevertheless, and this is the paper which the correspondent above quoted—as he is informed by some one in authority—declares to be in flat contradiction to Commander Page's official dispatches. Well, Sir, I have read all those dispatches, I have read the affidavit, I have heard expressions of opinion fall from Capt. Page's lips, and I challenge from any one the flat contradiction in question. I promise to meet him with my vizor up. I will tell you in confidence that the lengthy quotations from Commander Page's dispatches are garbled and unfair, both in Mr. Carlisle's argument and Mr. Johnson's opinion—they not differing in any important particular. That may be pardonable enough in the case of the former—is it so in the case of the latter? Unfair in this way: President Lopez, in the early stages of the difficulty with the American Company, assured Commander Page, who was at Ascuncion with his vessel, to protect his countrymen, that the Company should not be annoyed; that he desired to preserve friendly relations with us; that his enmity was only personal to Mr. Hopkins—adding many other such expressions. The American officer at first relied in these representations, but soon found cause to change his mind. He shortly afterwards wrote home to his Government that he could place no confidence in the promises of President Lopez, and that some active demonstrations could alone bring him to terms. The following occurs in a dispatch written in September, 1854:

"The course of this Government towards this Company, in my humble opinion, requires some action on the part of our Government, not only in the way of reclamation, but should there come to reside in this country American citizens, their protection from oppression and maltreatment would not be secured to them unless by the presence of a man-of-war."

His dispatch of September 29, 1854, says:

"The tyrannical course of this Government can scarcely be imagined by those who are not familiar with it. I cannot but indulge the hope, and express the wish to the honorable the Secretary, that our Government may take some steps to assure this Government that its acts of oppression and tyranny will not be submitted to when exercised on American citizens."

He also says:

"The conduct of the Government resolved itself into persecution of the Americans who are in the country."

His dispatch of November 8, 1854, says:

"His hostility to Americans is a fact beyond doubt, his assurances, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding."

And, again, "his apprehensions of being held responsible for his course towards the Americans who have been *compelled* to leave his country."

His affidavit sets forth that the treatment of the Company amounted to an expulsion. Was ever any other idea connected with the conduct of President Lopez towards the American Company, until perhaps Commissioner Johnson thought he had discovered some other? He states the many means of acquiring wealth which, under the guarantee of President Lopez's decrees, must have fallen into the hands of the American Company. Was there ever a man in Paraguay who will deny it? And he concludes by giving as his opinion that if the Company had been permitted in good faith to import and put into use the various implements of agriculture to manufacturers—which they had already in part established in Paraguay—they must have realized a profit of $100,000 per annum. Where is the flat contradiction to all this?

No, Sir, there is no flat contradiction. The trouble is this: It would, perhaps, be difficult to reconcile Commissioner Johnson's opinion to Commander Page's dispatches or affidavit either. A sharp lawyer may garble almost any man's language—and there is talent enough in the counsel for Paraguay to do it with skill. If it be necessary to render comment in the report on this affidavit, let it be done, and let it see the day-light. I promise you a clean record for the officer in question. The Government has always sustained him in his official conduct;—his record will sustain itself.

JUSTITIA.

West Washington Market.

A CARD FROM JAMES B. TAYLOR, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me through your columns to state one or two facts, by way of correcting the misstatements which emanate from the City Government concerning the collection of rents on the West Washington Market property.

It is stated that the sum of $160 was paid to the City Collector. This is true, but nearly every dollar of it came from the forty-eight feet to which the title of the State was not established on the trial last year. Not one of my tenants has refused to pay me the rent due on his lease—though two or three, to avoid collision, have paid the city also—nor do I apprehend that anyone will do so, until it is legally established that the City owns the property. That question I am quite ready to submit again to the decision of any competent legal tribunal.

I am ready to yield all due obedience to the order of Judge Ingraham, but I am not disposed to surrender any of my legal rights in the premises. My lawyers advise me that I am entitled to possession of the property until I am ejected therefrom by due course of law, and if that is the case I propose to maintain it.

Whenever the proper time comes, I shall be prepared to maintain the claim of the State, not only to the lands already decided to belong to it, but to the forty-eight feet which I relinquished after the former trial and to the back rents for the whole sixteen years during which time the City has held wrongful possession of this property.

James B. Taylor.

The Honduras Railway Company.

CARD FROM HON. E. GEORGE SQUIER IN REPLY TO MR. GLIDDON.

Saratoga Springs, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times of the 8th contains a rambling letter from one "Henry A. Gliddon," whom I remember as a person I was obliged to discharge from the Honduras Railway Company's service, for utter worthlessness and incompetency. Hence the incoherent animosity which runs through it towards myself. The "close connection with the said Company's affairs," of which the writer of "said" letter makes so much parade, consisted of his being a transcribing clerk in the office of the deputy agency of the "said Company," in Honduras—a position which was afterwards much better filled by one of Smith's Patent Copying Presses, price $12.

The suggestion that Señor Don Leon Alvarado was received in Washington as Minister from Honduras through my personal influence appals my modesty. In common with most people, I had always supposed that the character of our Ambassador had to be accredited at the Department of State by very formal and satisfactory documents! But it seems they do things no better at St. James than in Washington, and that there also my influence was sufficiently great to secure the reception of Señor Alvarado as Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in which capacity he made treaties, signed protocols, and negotiated for the Bay Islands. As, however, Señor Alvarado was never named in connection with the mission to England, and, moreover, signed no treaties whatever, nor even professed himself to "have the honor to be," &c., to Lord Clarendon, I submit that the ex-transcribing clerk must be either a fool or a l—r!

I cannot, however, deny, before the readers of the Times, that I sadly mismanaged the affairs of the Honduras Railway Company; if it were otherwise, I never could have employed "Henry A. Gliddon," even in the paltry position of transcribing clerk, while Smith's Patent Copying Presses were to be had at $12 each.

Yours, &c., E. G. SQUIER.

Jimmy Massey and the Police.

No. 282½ Bowery, New-York,
Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of the Times of this day there appears an account of an occurrence which happened to me the previous evening. Although acquitting your reporter of any intention to mislead the public or prejudice the affair with which I am unfortunately mixed up, and believing that you not only recognize but act upon the matter *audi alterem partem*, I take the liberty of subjoining a succinct but accurate narrative of the whole transaction.

Permit me, however, to premise that there is not nor never has been any ill-feeling or controversy between the members of the police force and myself, and I can call upon all that body to testify to the fact that my house is conducted in the most orderly manner.

Now to the facts of last evening's occurrence: A near neighbor of mine has been in the habit of encumbering the footwalk opposite my door with boxes and empty packages. I have several times remonstrated with him, but this only seems to have engendered a bad feeling on his part, and he has of late been doing all in his power to get me into a hobble. Last evening some of his boxes were on the footpath, as usual, and a drunken man was lying on one of them. I called the attention of a police officer, and requested him to remove the man. He was in the act of doing so when my dear, kind neighbor abovementioned hove in sight, told the Policeman that I had made the man drunk, (he never was in my house,) and so excited the Police—several of whom had arrived in the meantime—by other innuendoes and insinuations against my character, that they fixed a quarrel upon me and wanted to lock me up. Seeing this, I backed in through my own door. The Police followed. I ordered them out, they would not go, and one of them pulled out his revolver. In self-defence I also procured a revolver from my barman. As soon as I did this I was hit on the temple by a Policeman's baton and knocked down. The result was a "rough and tumble" fight, during which both pistols went off, and I was shot in the thigh; but whether by myself or the Policeman, I cannot say. Severely wounded and overpowered, I was carried off to the Tombs, where some of my friends bailed me out. I am happy to say that the wound is not so serious as was at first apprehended; and although confined to the house, where I shall be happy to see my friends, I am rapidly recovering. Such, Sir, is a true, unvarnished tale of the whole affair; and the facts as I have narrated will come out before the magistrates when I am called upon to appear. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JIMMY MASSEY.

Effects of the Drought in Missouri—The Overland Mail.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1860.

During a recent extensive tour in the interior of the State, I was distressed to witness the blighting effects of the drought. No rain of any consequence had occurred for near six months, and four-fifths of all the crops had been literally parched to death. Farmers had no grain, oats, hay, corn or potatoes; the latter, though selling in St. Louis for 40c. per bushel, commanded $1 50 and $2 in the interior. Cattle were driven many miles for water, and everything looked desolate and wo-begone. Perhaps the teams of the Overland Mail Company, which traverse the State from the Arkansas line to Syracuse, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, a distance of several hundred miles, and are obliged to dash on through heat and dust, are the greatest sufferers.

Talking of the Overland Mail, I met with a singular incident while availing myself of the facilities it afforded to pass from Springfield to Bolivar, one evening. The coach contained eight others, who had thus safely made the journey of near three thousand miles. Falling into conversation with a young gentleman from Iowa, on my right, he related the following Providential occurrence: Designing to leave California by the previous stage, he had purchased a ticket for a particular place in the coach, all seats being numbered; but upon appearing at the office prepared to depart, he was over-persuaded by a gentleman, anxious to accompany a friend in that particular stage, to give up his right, and wait for the next trip. Arrangements being completed, the stage started, but had not gone far ere the horses ran away, and, as recorded recently in all the papers, the stage upset, and the gentleman in whose favor my informant had so kindly relinquished his seat, was the only one killed.

Yours truly, A. McM.

The Burning of Rock Island Bridge.

THE ST. LOUIS VIEW OF THE AFFAIR—A CURIOUS DETECTIVE POLICE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We adverted a few days ago to the arrest of J. W. Bissell, Esq., at Chicago, for an alleged conspiracy on his part, and that of others, to burn the Rock Island Bridge. Mr. Bissell, it will be remembered, is the agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in prosecuting a suit against said bridge as a nuisance. We endeavored to show the preposterousness of the charge from certain existing facts, and from a suggestion boldly thrown out by the Chicago *Democrat*—indeed openly charged—attributed the whole proceeding of the arrest to the cupidity of the special police of that city. Mr. C. B. Bradley, the head of the Private Police Establishment of Chicago, figured very largely and conspicuously in the arrest of Mr. Bissell. He it was, as alleged before the Recorder's Court, to whom the bribe of $5,000 was temptingly thrown out to assist in burning the bridge, and who had short-hand writers and witnesses "behind the arras" to take down Bissell's propositions and learn his plans and designs. To save us, we could not comprehend at the time what possible object was to be effected by the demolition of that miserable obstruction to the free navigation of the river, in the manner proposed, as detailed in the testimony of Private Detective Bradley. Where was the sum of $5,000 to be raised to grease the palm of Mr. Bradley? To our certain knowledge no little difficulty has been met and overcome by the Special Committee of the Chamber who have charge of the financial part of this suit. They, at this time, have not a dollar collected, and the present expenses are borne altogether by advances made by the Chairman. And then, again, as the Court of last resort has been reached, and a final decision is almost inevitable the ensuing winter, what motive could have induced a personal risk of the kind? Mr. Bissell, receives a stated salary for his duties, and he has been engaged now some five or six years. It was impossible for us to reconcile such absurdities, and we so expressed our opinions the other day.

But the Chicago *Democrat*, of Friday last, explains the mystery. A parallel case has already been enacted, and through this we may arrive at a very satisfactory conclusion. The Private Police establishment of Chicago is certainly a model institution, and should be carefully looked into by the traveling community. To throw out heavy bribes to private detectives, is the very essence of despotism—no man is safe in person or property under such a system.

But we want to lay before our readers the following astounding statements from the Chicago *Democrat*:

"A most singular case was before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday. A person named John A. Bowman, who has been two months in the employment of the Chicago Post-office, was arrested on the 15th of July last by a Special Agent, A. Worden, in consequence of some drafts that were sold at Detroit, and which were missed from the Post-office, being traced to him.

"The most suspicious part of the business is that *the person now turns out to have been a detective placed in the employment of the Chicago Post-office, for the purpose of finding thieves.* When arrested by Worden and Paul Dennis on the 15th of July, he had on his person over $120 in counterfeit money, and two bunches of keys, making a total of ten, including one skeleton key. What is the object of these conveniences to a Post-office employe, remains to be seen. He had also a certificate of deposit on the Bank of La Pointe, Wisconsin, of $3,000, issued Sept. 29, 1859, and signed by James Walker; indorsed on back, 'Pay to J. A. Bowman or order. Emette J. Duryee.' It came out in the examination that the person had been in the State Prison under the name of John Anderson, whilst the Post-office name was John A. Bowen, and the proper name claimed is Bowman.

"The prisoner has been allowed out on his own recognizance since the 15th of July. The case was continued till next Monday, and the prisoner held in $500 bonds.

"There is yet unrevealed a sequel to this affair, and if it is ever unraveled it will astonish the natives. But the facts already disclosed are quite sufficient to add fervor to the hatred and distrust with which the detective system is justly regarded in this community. This case is a fair illustration of the whole system. Here is a penitentiary convict—a dealer in counterfeit money—a possessor of false and burglarious implements—a bearer of false names, *placed in the Post-office to watch the clerks there, and to prevent them from stealing*, which trust he carries out like the Sons of Temperance were said to prevent intemperance, by drinking all the liquor themselves. This detective prevents the Post-office clerks from stealing by doing all that kind of business himself!

"Mail Agent Everett has acted in this affair, as in many others which have come to our knowledge, with great sagacity, skill and faithfulness. He has done the best he could with the materials at his command. But he had better use his influence to rid the Post-office of professional detectives, and to employ other means of keeping the clerks honest than by setting penitentiary convicts to watch them.

"The detected detective is an employe of the private police establishment of C. P. Bradley & Co. When he was arrested he had upon his person a letter of recommendation from Mr. Bradley, recommending him to certain parties as a man of great discretion and secretiveness, able to hold his tongue, and fitted for employment as a detective. His real name is John A. Bowman. He was employed in the Post-office under the name of John A. Bowen. He was sent to the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money under the name of John Anderson, and he sometimes goes by the name of Burnum.

Death of Judge Buel.

Judge Buel died at his residence in Troy, on Thursday night, aged 76 years. For more than a generation, says the Troy *Daily Whig*, Judge Buel has been one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Troy. Prominent at the Bar, he was as well for many years very active and efficient in all public concerns, in both city and country. He always enjoyed public confidence, and was most faithful and devoted to any cause which enlisted his energies. In 1821 he was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of this State. He distinguished himself in that body in the discussion of several important questions. He held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, receiving the office first from the old Council of Appointment. Ill health obliged him to resign this position in 1827. Spending some three years in the South, soon after, in pursuit of health, he returned, and devoted himself to his profession, avoiding public life. In 1842 he was appointed one of the State Regents of the University, which office he held at the time of his death. We cannot enumerate the various positions of honor and trust, connected with business, charitable and religious interests, which the deceased held in later years. They were numerous, and every duty belonging to them was discharged with rigid fidelity. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and for many years, to the time of his decease, he was senior Warden of St. Paul's Church.

Judge Buel was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 22, 1784. His father, David Buel, moved to Troy in 1798, and resided here until his death in 1836. David, Jr., entered Williams College in the Fall of 1802, and graduated in 1805, and soon after began the study of the law at Albany, in the office of David Jones, where his fellow-students were John C. Spencer and Wheeler Barnes; He concluded his studies in the office of Abram Van Vechten. He commenced the practice of the law of Troy in 1809, and remained an industrious laborer in the profession until 1854, when failing health compelled him to abandon it. Though for a long time feeble under the weight of years, it was only last week that his last illness was deemed of an alarming nature. He endured all with patience, and without complaint. His exit from the world was calm and peaceful—so that the sleep of death could hardly be distinguished from the sleep of exhausted nature. Throughout his sickness he retained his consciousness and his eye of intelligence even when from bodily weakness he was unable to speak. The last public appearance of Judge Buel was as Chairman of the meeting of the Bar called on the occasion of the death of the late Job Pierson.

Reynard & Co.,
Patent Housekeeper's Rifle,
Infallible Insect Powder,
and Vermin Destroyer.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Butler's Patent Crude Resin Gas Works, for Private Houses, Hotels, &c.

The great advantage of these works over all others is in the very small cost of the Gas and expense of repairs, as well as the non-formation of *lamp black* and other *carbonaceous deposits* in the retort, thereby causing them to be continuous in action, without the necessity of stopping to clean out, or the use of water or other adulterating substances so injurious to the quality of the gas. They are also noted for their simplicity, ease of management, freedom from leakage and nuisance, as well as the superior manner in which they are finished and erected. I refer to over sixty now in successful operation.

Plans, descriptive pamphlets, and information, furnished on application, in person or by letter, to
JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry street, Brooklyn.

N. B.—Several to be seen in active operation in Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers visiting New-York can invest a small sum in no better way than by procuring a Phrenological Examination from Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, which will not only be of use at the present time, but will serve as a chart by which to govern their future lives. Hundreds of certificates might be shown from those whose progress toward success dates from the day they commenced to act upon the advice of the Practical Phrenologists.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy is to be hung upon the willows at Barnum's after to-day. Budworth's Band, late Woods, close their long engagement, which has been marked with signal success, and appear, for the last time, at 3 and 8 o'clock. That Giant Baby, sea lion, Albinos, What is it? &c., &c., are all visible day and evening, and yet the price is only a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

Headaches, dizziness and nausea of the stomach spring from a common source—Costiveness. Holloway's Pills have immortalized the name of their discoverer throughout the universe, by their effectual cures of this particular disorder, without danger of a relapse.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway.
Photographs, Ivorytypes,
Miniatures in Oil, and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing dépôt for new styles of Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c. Warner, Peck & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Aug. 17.

Cotton firm; sales to-day, 600 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling; sales of the week, 2,950 bales; receipts do., 4,500 bales, against 2,350 bales the corresponding week last year. *Exports*—90,000 bales. Total receipts to date, 2,205,250 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 462,500 bales. Receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 767,000 bales. Receipts of new crop to date, 5,250 bales, against 1,250 bales last year. Stock in port, 51,000 bales. Flour quiet, at $5 30@$5 50 for superfine. Corn quiet; Mixed, 55c.; Yellow, 65c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Whisky—Rectified, at 18¾. Coffee firm; sales of the week, 900 bags, at 13¾c.@16c. Stock in port, 1,600 bags, against 21,000 bags the same time last year. Tobacco firm; lugs at 3c.@4c. Exchange on London, 109¾@110, and with bills of lading, 108¾@109¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 19-32d.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

Flour active and 5c.@10c. lower. Wheat dull and 1½c. lower; sales 80,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for No. 2 Spring; $1 for No. red, in store. Corn dull and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 40,000 bushels at 39c.@40c., in store. Oats steady. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. of Flour; 148,000 bushels Wheat; 99,000 bushels Corn; 4,800 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—380 bbls. Flour; 198,000 bushels Wheat; 62,000 bushels Corn. Freights advancing at 8½c. on Corn; 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat in good demand; sales 6,000 bushels red Ohio at $1 13; 9,300 bushels red Indiana, and 12,000 bushels amber do. on private terms. Corn held above the views of buyers; no sales. Canal Freights advanced ½c. on grain; Flour 30c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 9c. to New-York. *Imports*—47,800 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,875 bbls. Flour, 15,800 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 17.

Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat in fair request, but red Winter declined 1c. since yesterday; white Winter steady; sales 23,600 bush. red Winter at $1 09; 28,000 bushels white do. at $1 10½. Corn dull; sales 17,000 bushels at 50c. Whisky nominal, at 19½c. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat; 76,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Arago* will close to-day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'ton
Damascus	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 22	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Aug. 25	New-York	Havre
Edinburg	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Parana	Aug. 28	Boston	Galway
Persia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
New-York	Sept. 1	New-York	Bremen
FROM EUROPE.			
Etna	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Glasgow	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Aug. 15	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.			
Karnak	Aug. 18	N. Y., Nassau & Havana	

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 17.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—John Rosenberg, Simon Martin Engel, Alex. Hildebrand, E. H. Copitz, B. H. Huesmann, Aufermann Emanuel Lyon, Sophie Lyon, G. G. Bowmann, Minna, Auguste, Ferkla and Clemens Berneis, Louise Dohring, Lina Lepletier, Auguste Clamer, A. Hammacher, Louise, Minna and H. Raeder, R. Meyer, Sophia Saloschin, H. T. and H. Muller, Antona Capatain, T. E. Hart, Franz V. Perrin, Maritz Cohn, Alex. Fawarger, Gervase Pover, and 331 in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets.... 6 55 | Moon sets... 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 56 | Gov. Island. 9 45 | Hell Gate.... 11 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Arago, Lines, Havre, New-York and Havre S. S. Co.

Ship John Merrick, Crabtree, Glasgow, H. Tupper & Sons.

Barks Crusoe, Bartlett, Rotterdam, Alfred Ladd; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Magdalena, Whitehouse, Aspinwall, Panama R.; Augusta, Martinolich, Cork, W. F. Schwedt; W. Butcher, Collins, Marseilles, R. W. Trundy; E. Dwight, Nickerson, Turk's Island, C. E Knox & Co.; Guiding Star, Keity, Glasgow, J. C. McArthur.

Brigs Josiah Jex, Small, Sombrero, J. R. Dow; Hannah, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Adela, McDougal, Manzanilla, ——; Standard, (Br.,) Card, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Eclipse, Townsend, Trinity, N. F., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Iris, Cook, Washington, master; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Fakir, Potter, Providence, master; Mobile, Howes, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; Mary and Susan, Hutcheson, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; S. P. Smith, Billman, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; M. Pickup, Baker, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; F. Rogers, Rogers, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.) Havey, Newport, D. R. De Wolff; W. Smith, Dorey, Mobile, Norcross & Prince; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co., Horace, Bunker, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; Montrose, Lincken, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; M. S. K Thorne, Greenwood, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops Intent, Smith, Providence, master; America, Stedman, Providence, master; Gleanor, Coleman, Newark, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 16th inst., 12 M., 20 miles N. E. from Hog Island, spoke steamship Virginia, from Richmond for Philadelphia, under sail, engine disabled; wind then strong from N. E.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Aug. 1, via Southampton 4th at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kimhardt & Co. Arr. off the Battery at 5:40 A. M. The Hammonia had westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Kennebec, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Charles Ward, (of Kennebunk,) Gould, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal to W. H. Riversmith. Sld. in co. with ship Wm. Wirt, for Boston, and parted co. July 20, in lat 49, lon. 8. Aug. 11, lat. 42 36, lon. 59, signalized a black ship bd. E., showing a square red signal (with streamer) attached to the flag, with white square in centre and letter M. in it, supposed the Mercury, hence for Havre.

Ship Portsmouth, (of Portsmouth,) Trefethen, Liverpool July 5, with coals to master. Aug. 11, lat. 42 30, lon. 65, saw bark (supposed) Goodspeed, from Antwerp for New York, with passengers; had been in co. 3 weeks.

Ship Edward Everett, (of Baltimore,) Gunby, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to order. Aug. 6, John Avon, the cook, died of consumption. Aug 13, lat. 41 37, lon. 64 50, passed a steamship strg. E., with a white ball in the smoke-stack.

Bark J. E. Lockhart, (Br., of Windsor,) Lockhart, Leghorn 48 ds., and 30 ds. from the Rock, with marble, &c., to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Bark Yankee Blade, (of Gardiner,) Burk, Shields 53 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Elmira, (of Portland,) McDonald, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to J. W. Delano. Has had light southerly winds and calms up to Barnegat.

Brig African, Bulton, Belize, Hond., July 28, with cochineal, logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Aug. 10, lat 30 18, lon 80, saw a double walking-beam steamer, strg. S. W.

Schr. James English, Bliven, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Cabot, Tillet, East Greenwich 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Handy, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. John Snow, Shaw, Cutler 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Smith D. Bellows, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for East Greenwich.

Schr. Seneca, Russell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

SAILED—Ships Georgiana, New-Orleans; W. B. Travis, Galveston; barks James Welch, do; N. H. Gaston, Barbados; brigs Josiah Jex, Mary Elvira, and others.

WIND—Sunset, South.

Below.

Bark E. A. Jex.
Brig Dunkirk, from Neuvitas.
Brig Blanche, (Br.) from West Indies.
Brig Mystic, from Matagorda Bay,
Brig East, from Savannah—All by pilot-boat Jane.
Ship Canova, of Bath, Hutchins, Sunderland July 6.
Bark Hiawatha, Hall, Antwerp and Flushing July 7.
Also, 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK—One brig S. of the Hook. Wind light S. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug 17, sunset—One brig off the Highlands, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light S. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamer Cambridge, Howes, Philadelphia; ship Abby Blanchard, Waite, Stockholm; barque Lysander, Moore, Cienfuegos; brigs Diana, Gamba, Mazagaw, Morocco; L. C. Walts, Davis, Cardenas; Speed, Hall, St. Martins.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Arr. ships John Trucks and Governor Langdon, from Liverpool. Brig Calvert, from Sierra Leone

The steamer John McMakin, at anchor at Lewes, loaded with grain for Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last evening. Total loss.

NORFOLK, Aug. 17.—Arr., schr. Waterbury, from Charleston, with timber, bd. for New-York, with loss of sails and in a damaged condition.

Miscellaneous.

New-Orleans, Aug. 16.—The schr. Powhattan, from New-Orleans to Pensacola, was totally wrecked on Cat Island on the 12th inst.—(By telegraph.)

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., July 28, barks Abysinian, Dempster, for Queenstown, to sail Aug. 8; Hebron, Witham, for do. Aug. 1; Anna Pellsool, Lane, for do., wtg. cargo. brig True Blue, for do. July 30.

Spoken, &c.

Faustina—brig, Aug. 15, lat. 41 33, lon. 65 20

John Porter—ship, off Beachy Head, bd. E., Aug 3.

No. 360—Ham. bark, Aug. 6, lat. 48 19, lon. 14 03.

Callender—ship, 43 ds. from Liverpool, for Boston, Aug. 10, lat. 42 40, lon. 55 30. All well

Juvenla—ship, from Liverpool for East Indies, was seen July 20, lat. 49, lon. 8.

Courier—Fr. fishing bark, Aug. 6, lat. 45 05, lon. 50 25.

Moreno—Br. bark, strg. E., was passed July 16, lat. 48 48, lon. 23 34.

Henry Beech—bark, from City Point for Rotterdam, July 28, lat. 44 48, lon. 30 20.

Amos M. Roberts—brig, from Porto Rico, strg. E., 17 ds. out, July 24, lat 45 14, lon. 30 49.

Hampton—ship, of New-York, bd. E., July 20, lat. 45 20, lon. 29 30.

James Gibbs—Br. bark, from Belize for Queenstown, 20 ds. out, Aug. 14, lat. 22 19, lon. 84 25.

Amanda—brig, from Havana for Liverpool, Aug. 9, lat. 24 31, lon. 81.

Great Eastern—steamship, hence for Halifax and Milford Haven, was passed Aug. 16, off Fire Island.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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ADMISSION..........................Fifty Cents.

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THE MEETINGS IN TILFORD HALL, 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for inquiry into the points in controversy between Roman Catholics and Protestants, will be (D. V.) resumed by Rev. Thos. Walsh and friends, on next SABBATH, the 19th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Christian Rule of Faith.* The Rev. T. W. will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. in the above hall. The public are affectionately invited.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.